

WASHINGTON STATE
VOTERS
PAMPHLET

STATE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1996



The Voter INFORMATION AGE

EDITION 2

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

INTRODUCTION TO THE 1996 VOTERS PAMPHLET

Greetings:

Welcome to the 1996 Washington State Voters Pamphlet. This year's guide contains a wealth of information regarding the five measures appearing on the November 5 General Election ballot, including statements for and against each proposal, rebuttal arguments, an official ballot title and explanatory statement, and the full text of each measure. In addition, the pamphlet contains photographs, statements and contact information from candidates for President/Vice President, Congress, Statewide Offices, the State Legislature, and Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Superior Court positions.

The Voters Pamphlet is a right guaranteed to the citizens of our state under provisions added to the Washington State Constitution in 1912. We hope you make use of this important voter information resource, and that you exercise your right to vote in the November 5 election.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ralph Munro".

RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

ON THE COVER:

In keeping with its 80-year tradition of educating voters about ballot issues and candidates, the Office of the Secretary of State is offering several new and expanded voter information services for the 1996 election. These include:

- **The Washington State Video Voters Guide**, televised on the public affairs channel TVW. This guide — the first of its kind in the country — offers unedited videotaped statements from candidates for all nine statewide offices and the state supreme court. The guide is aired on the TVW (a Washington State version of C-SPAN) on a daily basis, and is also available on videocassette from your public library. For information about the availability of TVW in your area, call 360/786-0111, or visit TVW's Internet site at <http://www.tvw.org>
- **"Washington Votes"** on the Washington Information Network's interactive kiosk system. Using "touch-screen" technology, voters can get information about statewide ballot measures, candidates for federal, state, legislative, and judicial offices, and other voting-related services. WIN kiosks offer information and services to the public from 25 government agencies in English and Spanish, 7 days a week. Forty-three of the 48 planned kiosks are installed in shopping malls, grocery stores, libraries, transit centers, and other public places around the state. For more information on WIN, contact 1-800-WIN-2904, or visit the WIN Website at <http://www.wa.gov/dis/win/>
- **The Washington State On-Line Voters Guide** on the World Wide Web. Use the Internet to get official explanatory statements, arguments for and against, and the full text of each of the five measures appearing on the November 5 ballot. The on-line guide also offers statements, photographs and contact information from candidates for President, Congress, Statewide Offices, the Legislature and many Judicial Positions, plus information on other election-related services, including how to obtain an absentee ballot or contact your local elections department. The guide can be found at <http://www.wa.gov/vote>
- **The Washington State Voter Hotline** is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to assist citizens with voting and voter registration, elections, initiative proposals, voter guides, finding legislative and congressional districts, and contacting elected officials. It can also be used to obtain a fax copy of vote totals following the election. The hotline is available toll-free at 1-800-448-4881 (TDD for the hearing or speech impaired — 1-800-422-8683).

This pamphlet was prepared by Erika E. Aust, Director, State Voters Pamphlet and Candace A. McDonald, Composition Coordinator, Office of the Secretary of State.

Voters Pamphlet cover design by Brant Fitzgerald.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Voter's Checklist	4
Political Party Information	5
Public Disclosure Information	5
Federal Tax Credit Information	5
State Measures	
Initiative Measure 655	6
Initiative Measure 670	8
Initiative Measure 671	10
Initiative Measure 173	12
Initiative Measure 177	14
Text of State Measures	18
Candidates for Federal Offices	
President & Vice President	44
U.S. House of Representatives	54
Candidates for State Offices	
Governor	57
Lieutenant Governor	59
Secretary of State	61
Treasurer	62
Auditor	63
Attorney General	64
Commissioner of Public Lands	66
Superintendent of Public Instruction	67
Insurance Commissioner	68
Candidates for Judicial Offices	
Supreme Court	69
Court of Appeals.....	70
Candidates for State Legislature	71
Precinct Committee Officer Information	76
Voting in the State of Washington	77
Voting by Absentee Ballot	78
Absentee Ballot Applications	79

NOTE: To reduce publication costs, this edition of the voters pamphlet includes candidates who will not appear on your ballot. Contact your county auditor to verify which offices will appear on your ballot.

Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines

1-800-448-4881

TDD (Telephone Device for the Deaf) 1-800-422-8683

*Printed on recycled paper.
Please recycle this Voters Pamphlet!*

VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on five statewide measures as well as federal and state candidates at the state general election on November 5, 1996. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides: "Any voter may take into the voting booth or voting device any printed or written material to assist in casting his or her vote." (RCW 29.51.180)

INITIATIVE MEASURE 655

Shall it be a gross misdemeanor to take, hunt, or attract black bears with bait, or to hunt bears, cougars, bobcat or lynx with dogs?

YES

NO

INITIATIVE MEASURE 670

Shall the secretary of state be instructed to place a ballot notice concerning congressional and legislative candidates who have not supported Congressional term limits?

INITIATIVE MEASURE 671

Shall amended tribal/state agreements be authorized permitting limited electronic gaming on Indian lands for tribal government purposes, with joint regulation and specified use of revenues?

INITIATIVE MEASURE 173

Shall the state pay scholarship vouchers for primary and secondary students to attend voucher-redeeming private or public schools of choice?

INITIATIVE MEASURE 177

Shall voters be authorized to create "renewed" school districts where nonprofit organizations may operate publicly-funded "independent" public schools with parental choice and revised state regulation?

PRESIDENT/VICE PRESIDENT

STATE AUDITOR

STATE SUPREME COURT POSITION 3

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

COURT OF APPEALS (if applicable)

GOVERNOR

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

SUPERIOR COURT (if applicable)

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATE SENATOR (if applicable)

SECRETARY OF STATE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

STATE REPRESENTATIVE POSITION 1

STATE TREASURER

STATE SUPREME COURT *POSITION 1

STATE REPRESENTATIVE POSITION 2

*POSITION 2

LOCAL ELECTIONS

*Per Washington State Law, unopposed candidates for nonpartisan offices do not appear in the State Voters Pamphlet but will appear on your ballot.

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Any person who wishes to participate in the election campaign process through financial contributions, volunteer work or other types of involvement, may contact the candidate or party of his or her choice for more information. Listed below are the addresses and telephone numbers of the major and minor political parties with candidates on the general election ballot.

POLITICAL PARTIES		
Libertarian Party	P.O. Box 20732, Seattle, 98102	1-800-353-1776
Natural Law Party	5451 N.E. Foster Road, Bainbridge Island, 98110	1-800-507-3700
Populist Party	1916 Pike Place, Ste. 695, Seattle, 98101	(206) 781-5617
Reform Party	9221 N. Division, Ste. F, Spokane, 99218	1-800-722-3126
Socialist Workers Party	1405 E. Madison, Seattle, 98122	(206) 323-3429
State Democratic Party	P.O. Box 4027, Seattle, 98104	(206) 583-0664
State Republican Party	16400 Southcenter Pkwy., Ste. 200, Seattle, 98188	(206) 575-2900
U.S. Taxpayers Party	P.O. Box 748, Mercer Island, 98040	(206) 926-8282
Workers World Party	1218 E. Cherry, #201, Seattle, 98122	(206) 325-0085

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees: An individual may not give more than \$550 in the primary election and \$550 in the general election to a candidate for the state legislature. Individuals may only give a candidate for Governor, Lt. Governor and the other statewide executive offices a maximum of \$1,100 in the primary and \$1,100 in the general election. Individuals may give an unlimited amount to a political party, ballot issue committee or other political action committee. During the 21 days before the general election, however, a person may contribute no more than \$5,000 to a local or judicial office candidate, political party or other political committee. Contributions from corporations, unions, businesses, associations and similar organizations are permitted, subject to limits and other restrictions.

Registration and Reporting by Candidates and Political Committees: No later than two weeks after an individual becomes a candidate or a political committee is organized, a campaign finance registration statement must be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission (PDC) and the local county elections official. (Committees that form within three weeks of the election must register within three business days.) The candidate or committee treasurer is also required to report periodically the source and amount of campaign contributions over \$25 and to list campaign expenditures. The occupation and employer of individuals giving \$100 or more to a campaign must also be identified.

These reports are open to the public. Copies are available at the PDC Office in Olympia or at the county elections office in the county where the candidate lives. In addition, the campaign financial books and records of a candidate or committee are available for public inspection the last eight days (Monday through Friday) before each election. The campaign registration on file with PDC and the county elections office shows the time and place where the records may be inspected.

Independent Campaign Expenditures: Anyone making expenditures totaling \$100 or more in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must file a report with the Public Disclosure Commission within five days. Forms are available from PDC or the county elections office. Also, all political advertising must identify the person paying for the ad.

Federal Campaigns: Contributions to U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of \$1,000 in the primary election and \$1,000 in the general election to each candidate for senator and representative. Corporations and unions are prohibited from contributing to federal campaigns. Copies of federal campaign finance reports are available from the PDC.

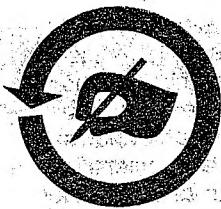
For additional information contact: the Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 403, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia WA 98504-0908, (360) 753-1111; for federal campaigns, the Federal Election Commission, 1-800-424-9530.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDITS & DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Political Contributions Tax Credit: The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 eliminated the personal tax credit previously allowed for political contributions.

As in the past, contributions or gifts made to political parties or candidates may not be deducted as a business expense. In addition, expenses paid or incurred to take part in any political campaign on behalf of a candidate for public office are not deductible as a business expense. Finally, indirect political contributions, such as advertising for a political party or admission to a program with proceeds going to a political party or candidate, may not be deducted as a business expense.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund Checkoff: Individuals, however, may make a deductible contribution to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Checkoff. This fund was established to help pay for presidential election campaigns. \$3 may be taken (\$6 on a joint return) from an individual's taxes to go to a general fund, not for any specific party, to meet the expenses of the 1996 presidential election. The contribution will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 655

TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 655 begins on page 18.

Statement for

VOTE YES ON I-655

I-655 BANS THE UNSPORTING AND INHUMANE PRACTICE OF BEAR BAITING

Setting out rotting carcasses and food for bears, then shooting them at very close range is not hunting. Baiting also creates "garbage dump" bears that enter rural communities and campgrounds for food.

I-655 BANS THE UNFAIR AND CRUEL PRACTICE OF HIGH-TECH HOUND HUNTING

Trophy hunters often track bears, cougars and bobcats with dogs wearing high-tech tracking equipment. After the dogs chase the animal up a tree, the hunters follow the transmitter signal and shoot the animal at close range. Dogs are sometimes maimed or killed by bears, cougars or bobcats.

I-655 PROTECTS PUBLIC SAFETY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

I-655 allows continued hunting and management of bears, cougars and bobcats. It also allows private property owners and state and federal agents to track and kill animals that pose a threat to public safety or property.

I-655 BRINGS WASHINGTON WILDLIFE POLICY IN LINE WITH OTHER WESTERN STATES

Oregon and Colorado voters said no to bear baiting and hound hunting by passing similar initiatives. Montana has banned bear baiting and hounding for over 50 years and hunters annually kill 1200 bears.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall it be a gross misdemeanor to take, hunt, or attract black bears with bait, or to hunt bears, cougars, bobcat or lynx with dogs?

The law as it now exists:

Bear, cougar, bobcat and lynx are all defined as wildlife in Washington state law, and hunting or taking any of these animals is regulated by the department of fish and wildlife. The department issues hunting permits and sets hunting seasons for each wildlife species for which hunting is permitted. The department has authority to take, or to permit others to take, wildlife that is destroying or injuring property, or when necessary for wildlife management and

I-655 HAS WIDE SUPPORT INCLUDING 75 ENDORSING ORGANIZATIONS

The Olympian states, "Clearly the use of bear baiting and hounds to hunt game animals is unfair, unsporting and inhumane." (2/11/96). The Spokane Spokesman-Review newspaper wrote, "Sportsmen's groups hurt only themselves by backing the brutal practices of hunting bear with bait and dogs." (4/9/96)

For more information, call (206) 633-3435.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Opponents of I-655 cannot defend these unfair and inhumane hunting methods, so they must engage in fear-mongering and falsehoods.

More than 75 organizations and 228,000 petition signers, including hunters and fishermen, support I-655 — they aren't "animal rights fanatics."

Similar initiatives in other western states have not cost taxpayers a dime.

The wording of I-655 is clear and unmistakable. A "Yes" vote on I-655 bans bear baiting and hounding. Nothing more.

Vote Yes on I-655.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOE SCOTT, Hunter, Sponsor of Initiative 655, Seattle; JACK LAUFER, Research Biologist, Educator, Tenino; SHIRLEY MUSE, Blue Mountain Audubon Society, Walla Walla.

Advisory Committee: JAMES CLARK, President, Central Basin Audubon Society, Moses Lake; PATTY FORKAN, Executive VP, Humane Society of the United States; DR. LARRY SIEGLER, Veterinarian, Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Lynnwood; PHILIP OLSON, Executive Director, Humane Society of Cowlitz County, Longview; REV. BRIAN BREAUT, Pastor, United Church of Christ, Everett.

research.

Under current law, a property owner may trap or kill wildlife that is damaging crops, domestic animals or fowl without a license from the department, except that threatened or endangered species may not be taken or killed, and protected wildlife may not be killed without a license from the department.

The department of fish and wildlife regulates hunting and taking of wildlife under laws that seek to balance conservation of wildlife species with the promotion of recreational opportunities. Lynx is currently classified as a threatened species, and cannot be hunted or taken. The department currently allows the use of bait or of dogs to take black bear, cougar, or bobcat, although regulations limit the types of bait that may be used and limit the time, place, and manner in which wildlife may be taken with the aid of dogs or with bait.

The effect of Initiative Measure 655, if approved into law:

This measure would make it unlawful to take, hunt, or attract black bear with the aid of bait. Bait could still be

used by employees or agents of federal, state, or county agencies acting to protect livestock, domestic animals, private property, or the public safety. Feeding stations could be established for bears in order to prevent damage to commercial timber land. The director of fish and wildlife could authorize public agencies or educational or scientific institutions to use bait to attract black bear for scientific purposes.

The measure would also make it unlawful to hunt or pursue black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx with the aid of one or more dogs. Dogs could still be used by employees or agents of federal, state, or county government to protect livestock, domestic animals, private property, or the public safety. The director of fish and wildlife could issue permits to use dogs to trap or kill animals damaging crops, domestic animals, fowl, or property, and could authorize public agencies or scientific or educational institutions to use dogs for the pursuit of black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx for scientific purposes.

A violation of this measure would be a gross misdemeanor. In addition to criminal penalties, violators would have their hunting licenses revoked for five years in the case of a first violation, and permanently for a subsequent violation.

Statement against

ANIMAL RIGHTS FANATICS

Initiative 655 is the product of animal rights extremism. The Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS), and the Greater Ecosystem Alliance are representatives for the Humane Society of the United States, a national animal rights political action organization.

RADICAL AGENDA

I-655 represents the combined agenda of animal rights extremists to eliminate the use of all animals. They insist that no animal be used in medical research to find vaccines, treatments, or cures for diseases like AIDS, HIV and cancer, even if it means that human lives are saved. Their agenda includes the total elimination of the use of animals in science; the total dissolution of the use of animals in private and commercial animal agriculture; and the total eradication of all fishing.

ANIMAL EQUALITY

Animal rightists' radical belief "A rat is a pig is a dog is a boy, they are all equal," does not elevate the status of animals, it lowers the dignity of humankind. The concept of "animal rights" does nothing to raise the quality of the human family, but it degrades us to the level of the lowest animal.

VOTE NO. ON I-655

I-655 will cost taxpayers' millions. It will allow, and encourage, the uncontrolled killing of wildlife by state, county and federal government agencies, at taxpayers' expense. This method of uncontrolled killing pushed all

predators, including the grizzly bear, black bear and cougar to the brink of extinction at the turn of the century. I-655 is in its own manipulations ethically flawed, politically motivated and dangerously unscientific.

Rebuttal of Statement for

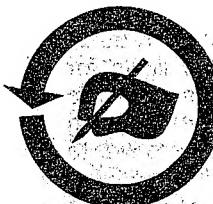
I-655 is faulty, poorly supported and in its own manipulations ethically flawed. Animal rights activists' organizations are pushing their political "religious" agenda on Washingtonians with no regard to public safety concerns.

I-655 is extremely dangerous and will cost Washington taxpayers' millions in damages. Wildlife will dwindle as a result of predators overpopulating. Hikers, campers, fishers and recreationalists will not feel safe as bear and cougar begin taking over camping, recreation and rural areas.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JON M. AKERS, President, Washingtonians for Wildlife Conservation; CARL CROUSE, Former President, National Wildlife Federation; B.J. (BOBBIE) THORNILEY, Retired, Washington Department of Fisheries.

Advisory Committee: MIKE NEIL, President, Washington Game Warden Association; ELAINE COLE, President, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council; SHAWN COLLINS, President, Students for Wildlife Conservation, Washington State University; GENE RICHARDSON, President, Salt Water Anglers of Mukilteo; VIC ALVAREZ, President, Wildlife Committee of Washington.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 670

TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 670 begins on page 18.

Statement for

Congress has a clear conflict of interest on term limits. By voting "yes" you will help make congressional term limits a reality, thus ending business as usual in Washington, D.C.

Advantages passed by incumbents for incumbents, all paid for by us, include huge staffs, franked mail, free congressional television studios, pork barrel politics and special interest money.

For many, under the current system, Congress is a career. In 1994, called a "high turnover" year, 92% of incumbents won re-election. Their golden parachutes: multi-million dollar pensions.

670 helps level the playing field, ends the seniority system of entrenched politicians. Term-limited legislators, who know what it's like to live in the world outside government, are more likely to work for us, not for special interests that fuel their perpetual re-election campaigns.

Twenty-five million Americans have voted for congressional term limits in 23 states. In a 5-4 decision the Supreme Court said we must amend the Constitution to win congressional term limits, as we did when we limited the President's terms.

Initiative 670 returns power to the people by informing voters where candidates stand on term limits, right on the ballot.

American voters have already limited terms for the President, 40 governors, 20 state legislatures and thousands in city government.

We hold the key to real reform. 670 moves us toward the day when all of Congress will serve under term limits.

Vote "yes" on Initiative 670.

The time is now.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the secretary of state be instructed to place a ballot notice concerning congressional and legislative candidates who have not supported Congressional term limits?

The law as it now exists:

The state of Washington enacted a term limits law (Initiative 573, approved at the November 1993 election) limiting members of the United States House of Representatives to three consecutive terms and members of the United States Senate to two consecutive terms.

Rebuttal of Statement against

We need term limits to stop the perks, pensions and privileges in Congress. I-670 is the only way to win term limits.

Opponents of I-670 simply don't like term limits. They defend career politicians, scoff at the path to amendment set forth by our founders in the U.S. Constitution: before term limits becomes law, 38 states must vote approval.

Without I-670, Congress will never place term limits on themselves. We must lead the charge.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOHN E. SONNELAND, Chairman; Washington Citizens for Term Limits; SCOTT COON, Treasurer, Washington Citizens for Term Limits.

However, the United States Supreme Court has declared that states are without power to impose term limits on candidates for either house of the United States Congress. The Court reasoned that term limits amount to an additional qualification for office, and declared that states may not add qualifications for federal office in addition to those listed in the United States Constitution. Thus, term limits may not be imposed on congressional offices except by amending the United States Constitution.

The United States Constitution can be amended in either of two ways: (1) a proposal passed by two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states; or (2) a proposal adopted at a convention called in response to the application of two-thirds of the states; the proposal must then be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The effect of Initiative Measure 670, if approved into law:

This measure seeks, in several different ways, to influence members of the United States Congress and of the

Washington State Legislature to enact a federal constitutional amendment providing for term limits for members of Congress. The measure contains a specific proposed "Congressional Term Limits Amendment" limiting members of the United States House of Representatives to three two-year terms and members of the United States Senate to two six-year terms, and declares that the people of the state support this proposal.

The measure would instruct Washington's senators and representatives in Congress to support the "Congressional Term Limits Amendment" and to use all of their powers to pass it. If any of Washington's senators or representatives fail to support the amendment, either by voting against it or by failing to help bring it to a vote, or by voting to delay or table the amendment, and subsequently seeks re-election, the measure would require that the statement "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" be printed next to the candidate's name on the ballot.

The measure would also instruct all members of the Washington State Legislature to pass an appropriate

(continued on page 16)

Statement against

I-670 IS MISLEADING AND DANGEROUS

Don't be fooled by the ballot title: Buried in this initiative is a call for a constitutional convention. Legal scholars and former Supreme Court justices agree that a convention could not be limited to a single topic such as term limits. In 1787 the only constitutional convention in our history replaced the Article of Confederation with the current Constitution. In today's contentious climate, a runaway convention could mean a wholesale assault on our Constitution and the Bill of Rights—our nation's most sacred heritage.

I-670 IS UNFAIR

Candidates may be incorrectly identified on the ballot as opposed to term limits while in fact they may be opposed to endangering the constitution, prefer a different term limit proposal, or be unable to be present for a vote. This is unfair because the ballot notation would reach voters *at the moment votes are cast* with no opportunity for candidates to correct inaccuracies. The voters have a right to an impartial ballot untainted by government interference.

I-670 IS COSTLY AND BUREAUCRATIC

I-670 means scarce taxpayer dollars will have to pay for costly lawsuits and major added government bureaucracy to monitor legislative action on term limits. Washington already has effective term limits—called *elections*. Washington voters can and do "retire" elected officials.

I-670 IS BACKED BY SPECIAL INTERESTS

Records reveal out-of-state special interests have dominated contributions to I-670. In addition, the campaign

paid a California signature-gathering firm over \$174,000 to buy a spot on our ballot.

Vote *no* on I-670.

For more information, call (206) 622-8961.

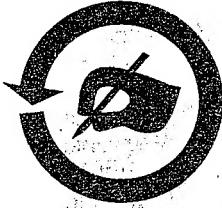
Rebuttal of Statement for

Term limits are already a reality. Washington State voters use the ballot box! In 1994 voters replaced five members of Congress, returning only three. They sent 49% new representatives to Olympia and recently replaced 27 out of 49 state senators. Washington voters are smart and independent. But I-670 restricts our power to choose. Reject I-670's risky Constitutional Convention, politicized ballot notations and costly bureaucratic procedures. Don't be fooled. Vote *no* on I-670.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

ALICE STOLZ, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; GEORGE DURKEE, Chairman, Washington Citizens Against Tampering With Our Constitution.

Advisory Committee: WILLIAM R. ANDERSEN, Professor of Law, University of Washington Law School; RICK FORCIER, Executive Director, Better Government Bureau, Washington Chapter; CHARLOTTE M. KARLING, Chairman, Spokane County Republican Central Committee; JERRY SHEEHAN, Legislative Director, American Civil Liberties Union of Washington; BRYCE R. McNEELY, SR., President, Washington Senior Citizen's Lobby.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 671

TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 671 begins on page 22.

Statement for

VOTE YES ON I-671

What can voters do to help restore Washington salmon runs, create family-wage jobs, help tribes help themselves, and keep electronic gaming dollars in state to create benefits for Washington residents — all without spending scarce public funds? We can vote yes for Initiative 671.

Current federal law authorizes and acknowledges gaming as a method to create economic development for tribes. If approved, I-671 will enable tribal casinos in Washington state to operate limited electronic gaming, including slot machines.

JOBS, SALMON RESTORATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A fair portion of the proceeds from this strictly regulated electronic gaming will go to tribes for needed programs including job training, schools, scholarships and health care.

Existing casinos are beginning to produce benefits for tribes. They provide jobs and help tribes create new enterprises, establish schools and day-care centers, fund public safety services, and provide funding for education programs. I-671 will make these programs stronger.

Additionally, an estimated \$67 million annually will go to non-tribal public programs, including salmon habitat restoration, statewide economic development and local public safety.

CLOSE REGULATION WILL SAFEGUARD GAMING ACTIVITIES

Electronic gaming will be jointly regulated by state, federal, and tribal regulators. Under I-671, the casinos will be

Official Ballot Title:

Shall amended tribal/state agreements be authorized permitting limited electronic gaming on Indian lands for tribal government purposes, with joint regulation and specified use of revenues?

The law as it now exists:

Gambling on Indian lands is governed by the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). Some forms of gambling (defined as "Class III gaming" in the IGRA) are permitted on Indian lands only if: (1) the tribe passes an

owned by tribal governments, not individuals.

All of this means that the revenues will go as intended to provide jobs, education and health care for tribes, and protect salmon and develop local economies statewide.

Vote yes on I-671. It puts gaming revenue to work for the people of Washington state.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Don't be misled by opponents' calculated distortions.

The verifiable facts:

- Monies generated by this measure go to protect salmon, build communities and help tribes help themselves.
- FBI officials have testified repeatedly: Indian gaming does not result in organized crime.
- Gaming allowed by this measure is strictly limited and highly regulated by federal, state and tribal governments.
- Voting yes keeps Washington gaming dollars here instead of exporting them to Nevada.
- 19 Washington tribes are sponsoring I-671.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BILLY FRANK, JR.; MEL YOUCKTON, Chairman, Chehalis Indian Tribe; DOREEN M. MALONEY, Councilmember, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Advisory Committee: HARRIET STIMSON BULLITT, Environmentalist; RICHARD G. NICKS, Retired Assistant-Director, Gambling Commission, Former Grant County Sheriff; RON SIMS, King County Councilmember; TOM BENNETT, President, Westport Charter Boat Association; DARLENE MADENWALD, Environmentalist.

ordinance permitting such gambling; (2) the activities in question are permitted in the state where the Indian lands are located, and (3) the state and tribe have entered into a tribal-state compact to regulate that gambling. A compact may include descriptions of games permitted, as well as provisions relating to hours of operation, size of wagers, size or number of tables or other facilities in operation, number and type of inspections and regulations, and related matters.

The state gambling commission negotiates with Indian tribes who wish to enter into compacts concerning Class III gaming, and the Governor has authority to sign compacts on behalf of the state. Current Washington law expressly prohibits certain types of gambling, such as slot machines and video poker. The Governor has entered into nineteen compacts with Indian tribes, allowing various forms of gambling on terms and conditions negotiated in each agreement. The state has declined to negotiate concerning operation of slot machines or other forms of gambling prohibited by state law.

The effect of Initiative Measure 671, if approved into law:

This measure would approve amended tribal-state compact language permitting tribes to operate "electronic gaming devices" on Indian lands in addition to all forms of gambling now permitted. The term "electronic gaming devices" is defined to include slot machines, video poker machines and other electronic or electromechanical devices which are not now permitted by state law. Existing compacts would remain in effect, but the Governor would be directed to sign any compact meeting the terms described in the measure.

No tribe could offer Class III electronic gaming without first complying with regulatory requirements set forth in the measure. Any electronic gaming facility would be owned and operated by the tribe. A tribe could enter into a contract for the management of a facility, but the contract must make the manager fully subject to the compact requirements, including licensing. Each tribe would be limited to one Class III gaming facility, unless the tribe and the state

(continued on page 16)

Statement against

Voters should reject the massive, unfair and unequal expansion of gambling contained in Initiative 671. I-671 was written by gambling interests eager to expand their profits in our state.

Indian casinos, which have been growing at a dramatic rate would expand tenfold, both on and off Indian reservations, while non-Indians would continue to be excluded.

• Over 12,000 slot machines would be brought into Washington. It is an open invitation to organized crime.

The law was proposed by professional gambling interests to win through initiative the green light for gambling that neither the Legislature or governor would allow them. In no other state have Indian tribes tried to expand gambling compact through initiative. When it was tried here last year, leaders of every political party and persuasion spoke out against the proposal and voters turned it down 3 to 1.

It is the experience of every state in the nation that increased gambling will mean more crime, more broken homes and more bankruptcies. The casino owners will pay no state, gambling or business taxes and take over a billion dollars each year out of the state's economy. Meanwhile, non-Indian businesses and non-profit charities in your community will be unable to compete with these tax-free entertainment complexes.

This year, the tribes and casinos have teamed up again to bring slot machines to Washington.

Please join law enforcement officials and elected leaders from both political parties to say "no" to expanded gambling in Washington. Vote No on Initiative 671.

Rebuttal of Statement for

Initiative 671 would completely change the face of gambling in Washington and make it the third largest gambling state in the nation.

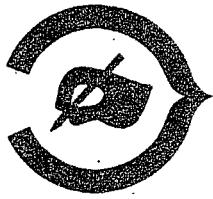
Tribal casinos will be run by out-of-state gambling interests. One billion dollars will be taken from local economies while other businesses are driven to bankruptcy.

Initiative 671 is not the solution to salmon habitat and economic development.

Very little money will go for anything other than making gambling companies and tribes wealthy.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JOEL PRITCHARD, Lieutenant Governor; DWIGHT PELZ, State Senator.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 173

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statements were written by the Attorney General as required by law; the ballot title was amended by the court. The complete text of Initiative Measure 173 begins on page 30.

Statement for

PARENTAL CHOICE SAVES SCHOOLS

Scholarship *vouchers* create school choice. Choice improves schools by making parents a partner in education. We know choice creates competition. To compete schools must offer a sound *basic education*. Smaller private schools are safer. With competition *education costs less*.

You know competition is good. You've seen competition produce services of *higher quality at a lower cost*. You can help taxpayers save \$1 Billion a year by creating competitive schools. That's why Nobel Prize winning economist Milton Friedman supports I-173.

CHOICE INCLUDES PRIVATE SCHOOLS

We see private schools educate as well as public schools at about *half the cost*. They find better ways to satisfy their customers. When parents pay tuition, parents get involved.

We see public schools get paid even when they do poorly. Without competition public schools have developed undesirable traits: declining quality, bureaucracy, drugs, violence, increasing costs and unresponsive employees.

The teacher union bureaucracy and their friends hate school choice. They are angry about I-173. They say competition is bad for schools. But we need choice even if it makes the teacher union uncomfortable.

CHOICE WILL MAKE EDUCATION GREAT

School choice is a civil rights issue. Families have the right to educate their children. You can help them choose the right school. Poor urban families especially need choice.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the state pay scholarship vouchers for primary and secondary students to attend voucher-redeeming private or public schools of choice?

The law as it now exists:

The state has a constitutional obligation to provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The state currently meets this obligation by operating a system of public-owned primary and secondary schools in every part

To remain strong America needs the best education in the world. Competition in the Atlanta Olympics brought out the best. Let's tap the energy of competition to build the world's best education!

For more information, call 1 (800) 494-6774.

Rebuttal of Statement against

Money? Vouchers save taxpayers at least \$1 Billion a year because private schools cost half of public. More good news. Taxpayers don't pay for private school construction!

Quality? In Seattle 40% of teachers send their children to private schools. Public schools won't "lose" dollars if they satisfy their "customers."

Accountable? Private schools are State regulated. Voucher schools can't discriminate illegally and their teachers have better credentials. They're out of business if parents don't choose them.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

RON TABER, Olympia, Sponsor; STEPHEN HOSCH, Olympia, Attorney; JOHN SPIERS, Wenatchee, Taxpayer, business owner, educator specializing in international trade.

Advisory Committee: DR. REED DAVIS, Seattle, Chair, King County Republican Central Committee; MARY SWOBODA, Poulsbo, Taxpayer, watchdog over local government spending; JIM HUTSINPILLER, Spokane, Taxpayer, retired business owner; JOHN BURKHOLDER, Lynnwood, Taxpayer, entrepreneur and 14 years as an educator.

of the state.

Although statewide educational standards are set by the Legislature, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the state Board of Education, the direct control of schools is held by local school districts. Each school district elects a board of directors with responsibility for all district schools, including the number and location of schools, choice of curriculum and textbooks within state guidelines, and the hiring of teachers and other staff.

Current law generally requires a student to attend school in the district where the student lives, although a student may attend school in another district if the two districts agree to the arrangement. Each school district has discretion to determine how its students will be assigned to a school. Most districts assign schools primarily by geographic area, but many districts offer some choice of school. Many districts have specially designed or experimental programs which are available to students on a non-geographic basis.

Under current law, the state provides financial support to students attending private schools only in limited

circumstances (such as contracts for special education or certain programs for dropouts).

Public schools are open to any citizen, and may not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity or national origin, color, sex, economic status or disability.

The effect of Initiative Measure 173, if approved into law:

The measure would set up a system of "scholarship vouchers" by which students in kindergarten through grade twelve could receive public funds to support attendance at any public or private school in the state. The state would be required to pay to each eligible student, each year, a scholarship voucher of at least fifty-five percent of the state and local government spending allocated to each annual average full-time student. The student could use the voucher for education at any public or "independent"

(continued on page 16)

Statement against

Washington voters should reject this radical plan to fund private schools using public school money. I-173 will mean less funding for public schools, higher taxes and lower educational standards.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS LOSE WITH I-173.

I-173 gives private schools a tax-paid voucher for each student. That tax money comes *directly* from your neighborhood school's budget. Every voucher dollar means *less* money for public school students.

I-173 means communities can forget about improving public schools; they'll have to raise taxes just to keep the schools they have.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

Public money should be spent on public schools. I-173 lets private schools spend public money. They'll spend your tax dollars without being accountable to you, the taxpayer, or to your school board. That's taxation without representation.

SCHOOLS NEED HIGHER STANDARDS; I-173 LOWERS STANDARDS.

Your tax money should be used to *raise* standards in public schools. I-173 does the opposite. It exempts voucher schools from laws requiring high academic standards. It lets voucher schools hire teachers who don't have a teaching certificate — they don't even need a college degree!

I-173 promotes discrimination. Voucher schools can use your tax dollars to reject children based on academic ability, gender or religion. In fact, anyone with 25 students can get tax dollars to promote their views — even extreme views. It's wrong to use public money to discriminate against or exclude any student.

DON'T SHORTCHANGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, KIDS AND TAXPAYERS. VOTE NO ON I-173.

We need to work together to tackle the challenges facing our schools. But I-173 is not the answer. It hurts our neighborhood schools. It's a radical giveaway of public money. It shortchanges kids and taxpayers.

Vote no on I-173.

For more information, call (206) 720-6216. Internet: <http://www.nwlink.com/~no173177>

Rebuttal of Statement for

I-173 forces taxpayers to pay for private voucher schools that have no public accountability, lower standards and uncertified teachers.

Worse, private voucher schools can pick, choose and reject students they don't want — and spend our tax dollars to do so.

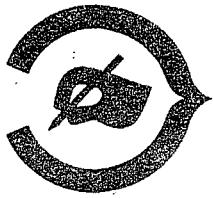
Anyone with twenty-five students could create a private voucher school using public tax money — even extremist groups.

Reject this radical plan to fund private voucher schools with public school money. *Vote no on I-173.*

Voter Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BARBARA CASEY, Washington State PTA; ROSEMARY McAULIFFE, State Senator, Chair, Senate Education Committee; GRACE COLE, State Representative, Ranking Democratic Member, House Education Committee.

Advisory Committee: REV. DR. SAMUEL B. MCKINNEY, Pastor, Mount Zion Baptist Church; MARVIN STERN, Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League; HEATHER HEBDON, President, Washington Special Education Coalition; BILL BRUMSICKLE, State Representative, Republican Chair, House Education Committee; ALICE STOLZ, President, League of Women Voters of Washington.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 177

TO THE LEGISLATURE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law and amended by the court. The complete text of Initiative Measure 177 begins on page 33.

Statement for



Charter schools are independent public schools. Charters involve parents by offering a choice of schools with safe environments, clear expectations, outstanding teachers, and high academic standards. **Parents choose what works best for their children.**

BETTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITHOUT HIGHER TAXES!

Charter schools don't require new taxes. Instead, charters compete for existing taxes, including "special needs" funds, and are paid only after students enroll. Charters eliminate forced busing, reducing transportation costs. Taxes "follow the children" putting education dollars where they belong — the classroom.

I-177 GIVES LOCAL VOTERS A CHOICE!

I-177 lets voters in each local community choose to authorize charter schools if — and only if — voters want to. No community must authorize charter schools and nobody must attend one. The "education establishment" doesn't trust you to choose for yourself.

25 STATES ALREADY AUTHORIZE CHARTER SCHOOLS. I-177 LETS YOU CHOOSE!

300 charter schools already serve 60,000 children in 25 states! **Recent studies prove that charters work, especially for low-income, minority, and special needs children.** All health, safety, civil rights, and basic education standards apply.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall voters be authorized to create "renewed" school districts where nonprofit organizations may operate publicly-funded "independent" public schools with parental choice and revised state regulation?

The law as it now exists:

Our state Constitution imposes upon the state the paramount duty of making ample provision for the education of all resident children. This duty has been implemented by the Legislature through the creation of our current public school system.

Certain educational standards are set by the Legislature, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State

VOTE YES: FOR TRUE ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

I-177 gives families the power to take control of their children's education. Today, special interests control \$5,000,000,000 of your taxes every year with no **real** accountability. There are no rewards for excellence and no consequences for failure. **It's time for another choice in public education. Please vote yes for I-177.**

For more information, call (206) 789-8776. Internet: <http://www.teleport.com/~jsapdy/education/>

Rebuttal of Statement against

The opposition is trying to scare you. Don't be fooled! Look at the evidence! As the *Boston Globe* reported on 7/16/96, Massachusetts' charter schools "are serving a higher percentage of low-income, bilingual and minority children than traditional public schools." "It's a high-quality education, with high expectations and high academic standards." Health and safety requirements are **not** changed by I-177. **Washington's families deserve another choice in public education, not higher taxes.** Please vote yes for I-177!

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

FAWN & JIM SPADY, parents, small business owners, co-founders: The Education Excellence Coalition; campaign co-chairs: I-177: The Charter School Initiative; BEN EDLUND, lifelong educator and former superintendent, Moses Lake Schools.

Advisory Committee: DON JAMES, educator, grandparent, and former head coach, UW Huskies; DOUG WHEELER, principal, low-cost private school serving low-income Seattle children; GIGI TALCOTT, educator, grandparent, and state representative; JIM SAWATZKI, parent, teacher, founder — Washington Educators for Charter Schools; HARVEY DRAKE, parent, low-income and minority community advocate, South Seattle.

Board of Education. In addition the Legislature delegates to locally elected school district boards the responsibility for all schools within their geographic district. These school boards must comply with the above state-wide standards but they select the number, size, and location of school buildings, teachers, staff, curriculum and textbooks.

The school district has discretion to determine where a student attends school though students may be home-schooled or enrolled in private school. Most districts assign students to schools on a geographic basis but may also offer students some choice of school within the district. Many districts offer special programs that are available to students on a non-geographical basis. Occasionally, if agreed to by both districts, a student may attend school in another district.

Currently public schools are formed by the local school board and can not be formed nor operated by any other entity. Private schools can be formed by private organizations and they are subject to certain, but not all, regulations that apply to public schools. Generally these private school regulations are to ensure health, safety and basic education requirements.

The state provides no funding for schools owned or operated by private entities although public schools or agencies may in limited circumstances contract for the services of a private school, such as contracts for special education or other special programs.

In 1993, the Legislature amended the *Basic Education Act*. The new law's goal is to improve student achievement by focusing more on educational performance of students and providing more flexibility for school boards and educators. The 1993 law creates the Commission On Student Learning to establish bench-marks of essential learning requirements that all public school students need to be able to know and to do. To the greatest extent possible decisions regarding instruction are to be made by schools and school districts and not by the State. In addition the Commission is to recommend to the Legislature by June 1, 1999, a state-wide accountability system to monitor the level of learning occurring in individual schools and school districts. Thereafter, adjustments such as assistance, intervention or incentives to schools or districts will be made in response to this performance-based accountability report.

(continued on page 17)

Statement against

I-177 is a dangerous threat to public schools that taxpayers cannot afford. It will harm neighborhood schools and the kids who attend them. And it will hurt taxpayers, taking away your right to control how tax dollars are spent.

- I-177 puts students, schools and taxpayers at risk.
- I-177 lowers academic standards.
- I-177 takes tax dollars from neighborhood public schools and spends them on privately-run "independent" schools.
- I-177 eliminates your ability to know how your taxes are spent.

I-177 PUTS STUDENTS AT RISK.

I-177 lowers standards. It exempts teachers and students in privately-run "independent" schools from high academic standards, teacher certification requirements and employee background checks (applicable to public schools) that protect students from criminals and sexual predators.

I-177 PUTS SCHOOLS AT RISK.

I-177 lets privately-run "independent" schools take tax dollars from your neighborhood school. It imposes costly new burdens on neighborhood schools. Your school will pay the price for this experiment.

I-177 PUTS TAXPAYERS AT RISK.

I-177 slams the door shut on taxpayers who demand accountability for school spending. Elected school boards are shut out. Private boards alone make spending decisions, without taxpayer knowledge.

I-177 ISN'T THE ANSWER.

As parents, we share the frustration some families feel about public schools. We support more parental

involvement, less regulation and high academic standards — for all students.

But I-177 won't improve public schools. It lowers standards, weakens student safety protections and eliminates accountability to taxpayers.

We cannot abandon our neighborhood schools in favor of this radical, untested initiative. Vote *no* on I-177.

For more information, call (206) 720-6216. Internet: <http://www.nwlink.com/~no173177>

Rebuttal of Statement for

The "pro I-177" statement is misleading and just plain wrong.

I-177 will force taxpayers to spend millions of dollars on privately-run schools, without basic accountability for the money or real standards of achievement for the students.

I-177's patchwork of privately-run schools will only lead to more bureaucracy, more overhead, and higher taxes.

I-177 is poorly written and confusing.

Choose higher academic standards, lower taxes, and real accountability. Vote *no* on I-177.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

BARBARA CASEY, Washington State PTA; ROSEMARY McAULIFFE, State Senator, Chair, Senate Education Committee; ERIK POULSEN, State Representative, Assistant Ranking Democratic Member, House Education Committee.

Advisory Committee: ALICE STOLZ, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; PAT GRIFFITH, Small Business Owner, Horizon Incentive Sales; HEATHER HEBDON, President, Washington Special Education Coalition; BILL BRUMSICKLE, State Representative, Republican Chair, House Education Committee; CAROL MOHLER, Vice-President, Washington State PTA.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 670 (continued from page 9)

The effect of Initiative Measure 670, if approved into law (cont.):

resolution asking Congress to call a United States Constitutional Convention to propose the "Congressional Term Limits Amendment." If Congress proposes a Congressional Term Limits Amendment, the measure instructs all members of the Washington State Legislature to vote to ratify such an amendment. If any member of either house of the Legislature fails to support this proposal, and subsequently seeks re-election, the measure would require that the statement "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" be printed next to the candidate's name on the ballot.

Non-incumbent candidates for election to either house of the United States Congress, or to either house of the Washington State Legislature, would be given the opportunity to pledge to support term limits when filing for office. As to any candidate who fails to take such a pledge, the measure would require that the phrase "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS" be placed next to his or her name on the ballot.

The Secretary of State would implement the terms of this measure, and candidates objecting to the placing of a notice by their names on the ballot could appeal to the State Supreme Court.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 671 (continued from page 11)

The effect of Initiative Measure 671, if approved into law (cont.):

mutually agreed to permit additional facilities.

The measure would require tribes to phase in electronic gaming. For the first year of operation ("Phase I"), a tribe would be limited to a total of 295 machines (plus three machines whose receipts would be dedicated to charity). Then a tribe would be eligible to move to "Phase II" gaming, with a total limit of 495 machines (plus five dedicated to charity).

Wagering limits and limits on hours of operation are set forth in the measure. No person under eighteen would be allowed on a Class III gaming floor during hours of operation, and no person under twenty-one would be allowed where alcoholic beverages are offered.

The compact would require all tribes to pay fifteen percent of their gross revenues from Class III electronic gaming activities to the state treasury. (For this purpose, "gross revenues" means total revenue from electronic gaming device wagers less amounts paid to players in the form of prizes.) Of this money, forty-five percent would be earmarked for salmon and fisheries habitat restoration and enhancement; forty-five percent would be distributed to counties for economic development; two percent would be distributed to the gambling commission to cover its regulatory costs; six percent would be distributed to counties containing tribal gaming facilities for public safety and emergency services, and two percent would be distributed to a new fund for local charitable contributions.

The remaining eighty-five percent of the gross revenues would be retained by the tribes, and used to pay the costs of operation and for tribal government operations and programs, as decided by each tribe.

The measure would set minimum standards for electronic gaming devices, including technical descriptions and requirements for licensing of certain operations. For tribes that have existing tribal-state compacts, all regulations for Class III gaming facilities would be extended to the additional electronic gaming facilities authorized by the measure. No additional regulations would be required.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 173 (continued from page 13)

The effect of Initiative Measure 173, if approved into law (cont.):

(private) school willing to redeem such vouchers.

Any school with 25 or more students could become a voucher-redeeming school by indicating its intent and by following certain requirements, including periodic testing and annual audits and reports. No voucher-redeeming school could discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, color, disability, economic status or national origin. The measure would not prohibit privately-owned schools from discriminating on the basis of religion or sex, or on other lawful bases.

No school would be required to accept vouchers. Teachers in voucher-redeeming schools must either have a college education or pass a competency test, and would be supervised by a state-certified teacher. Voucher-redeeming schools would be entitled under some conditions to rent surplus classroom space in district school buildings. For students in kindergarten through grade six, a voucher-redeeming school would have to accept the voucher as full payment for a student's basic education. For students in grades seven through twelve, a private school could, in addition to accepting the state scholarship voucher, charge the student for a small portion of the cost of basic education, as detailed in the measure.

The measure also encourages the formation of public-owned "charter schools" and provides that such schools would operate under laws and rules no more restrictive than currently applicable to independent (private) schools. These standards differ from those applicable to public schools in several areas, including teacher certification requirements and compliance with performance-based education laws.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 177 (continued from page 15)

The effect of Initiative Measure 177, if approved into law :

The proposed measure would allow voters in any school district to convert their district to a "renewed school district." Each school district would be required to place a ballot before the voters of the district on the earliest possible election day, other than a day in February, as to whether that public school district should be converted to a "renewed school district." Districts which did not initially become renewed would always be required to place the question on the ballot every time there is a school bond or levy election. Once a school district votes to become a "renewed school district" it may not revert to its former status except once every six years on the election day closest to anniversary of the original vote a proposition to return to a conventional school district may be placed on the ballot.

In any "renewed school district" a new kind of public school would be authorized. The measure refers to these as "independent" public schools to distinguish them from current conventional public schools. If voters converted to a "renewed school district" the district might contain conventional schools or the new "independent" schools or both kinds of public schools could exist simultaneously.

Unlike conventional public schools "independent" public schools would be created, owned and operated by licensed, non-profit private organizations. Like conventional public schools they are to be non-religious, tuition free, and open to all students and would not be allowed to discriminate against any person on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, economic status or disability. "Independent" public schools would then compete for students against the conventional schools and other "independent" public schools (as well as against private schools and home-schools).

Under the measure all public schools whether conventional or "independent" would be entitled to public funds based primarily on the number of students served. The "renewed school districts" would allocate the same public funds that school districts now allocate by distributing those funds through a certain formula to all conventional and "independent" public schools within the district. Parents could request to send their children to any public school in or out of the "renewed school district." Districts could restrict parental choice among public schools only in situations involving truancy, expulsions, criminal misconduct, or other unusual circumstances. Parents would retain the right to home-school or use private schools.

"Independent" public schools could set their own admission policies, codes of conduct, and student discipline procedures so long as they provided due process and did not discriminate on an unlawful basis and so long as they reserved at least 15 percent of their openings for low-income students. However, the district would be required to provide at least one school for every student. "Renewed school districts" would provide transportation, when appropriate, for all students attending public schools whether conventional or "independent."

Any public school within a "renewed school district" could convert to an "independent" public school by written permission signed by either two-thirds of the families whose children attend the school or by a petition of a majority of families and a majority of the school's full-time teachers.

"Independent" public schools would be exempt from the provisions of the 1993 amendments to the *Basic Education Act* explained above. Instead they would be required to meet all of the requirements for operating an approved private school that were in effect on December 31, 1994. Each "independent" school would be required to obtain an annual license from the "renewed school district," which could be denied only for reasonable cause.

"Independent" public schools would be free to choose their own teachers and staff and pay them differently than the teachers and staff are paid at the conventional schools within the district. Such schools would not be bound by any collective bargaining agreement entered into by the "renewed school district" although each school's employees could elect to be represented by a union or elect no union.

In "renewed school districts" both conventional and "independent" public schools must disclose their monthly enrollment, openings, attendance, written complaints, and make annual reports on such matters as financial performance, student turnover, and the average test scores attained by its students. A "renewed school district" would be required to identify the proposed uses of all new taxes before tax levy or bond elections and then spend the taxes as promised.

"Renewed school districts" would be required to rent any surplus property to "independent" public schools upon their request and at fair market value unless the school primarily serves low-income or special needs students in which case rent could be less than fair market value. The net proceeds from the rental or sale of surplus property may be used only to encourage "independent" public schools to provide services to low-income students.

Under the measure all public schools within a "renewed school district" would be subject to the *Consumer Protection Act*, chapter 19.86 RCW. Any person injured by an unfair or deceptive act or practice in connection with a public school would be entitled to all remedies such as triple damages, costs and attorney fees."



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 655

AN ACT Relating to methods of taking wildlife; adding a new section to chapter 77.16 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 77.16 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 77.12.240 and 77.12.265 or other provisions of law, it is unlawful to take, hunt, or attract black bear with the aid of bait.

(a) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the killing of black bear with the aid of bait by employees or agents of county, state, or federal agencies while acting in their official capacities for the purpose of protecting livestock, domestic animals, private property, or the public safety.

(b) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the establishment and operation of feeding stations for black bear in order to prevent damage to commercial timber land.

(c) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the director from issuing a permit or memorandum of understanding to a public agency, university, or scientific or educational institution for the use of bait to attract black bear for scientific purposes.

(d) As used in this subsection, "bait" means a substance placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, scattered, or otherwise used for the purpose of attracting black bears to an area where one or more persons hunt or intend to hunt them.

(2) Notwithstanding RCW 77.12.240 or any other provisions of law, it is unlawful to hunt or pursue black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx with the aid of a dog or dogs.

(a) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the killing of black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx with the aid of a dog or dogs by employees or agents of county, state, or federal agencies while acting in their official capacities for the purpose of protecting livestock, domestic animals, private property, or the public safety. A dog or dogs may be used by the owner or tenant of real property consistent with a permit issued and conditioned by the director under RCW 77.12.265.

(b) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the director from issuing a permit or memorandum of understanding to a public agency, university, or scientific or educational institution for the use of a dog or dogs for the pursuit of black bear, cougar, bobcat, or lynx for scientific purposes.

(3) A person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this

section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. In addition to appropriate criminal penalties, the director shall revoke the hunting license of a person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section and a hunting license shall not be issued for a period of five years following the revocation. Following a subsequent violation of subsection (1) or (2) of this section by the same person, a hunting license shall not be issued to the person at any time.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 670

AN ACT Relating to congressional term limits; and adding a new chapter to Title 44 RCW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The people of the State of Washington want to amend the United States Constitution to establish term limits on Congress that will ensure representation in Congress by true citizen lawmakers. The President of the United States is limited by the XXII Amendment of the United States Constitution to two terms in office. Governors in forty states are limited to two terms or less. Voters have established term limits for over two thousand state legislators as well as over seventeen thousand local officials across the country, including state legislators in Washington.

Nevertheless, Congress has ignored our desire for term limits not only by proposing excessively long terms for its own members but also by refusing to pass an amendment for genuine congressional term limits. Congress has a clear conflict of interest in proposing a term limits amendment to the United States Constitution. A majority of both Republicans and Democrats in the 104th Congress voted against a constitutional amendment containing the term limits passed by a wide margin of Washington voters.

The people, not Congress, should set term limits. We hereby establish as the official position of the citizens and State of Washington that our elected officials should enact by constitutional amendment congressional term limits of three terms in the United States House of Representatives, and of



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 670 (cont.)

two terms in the United States Senate.

The career politicians dominating Congress have a conflict of interest that prevents Congress from being what the founders intended, the branch of government closest to the people. The politicians have refused to heed the will of the people for term limits; they have voted to dramatically raise their own pay; they have provided lavish million-dollar pensions for themselves; and they have granted themselves numerous other privileges at the expense of the people. Most importantly, members of Congress have enriched themselves while running up huge deficits to support their spending. They have put the government nearly \$5,000,000,000,000.00 (five trillion dollars) in debt, gravely threatening the future of our children and grandchildren.

The corruption and appearance of corruption brought about by political careerism is destructive to the proper functioning of the first branch of our representative government. Congress has grown increasingly distant from the people of the states. The people have the sovereign right and a compelling interest in creating a citizen Congress that will more effectively protect our freedom and prosperity. This interest and right may not effectively be served in any way other than that proposed by this initiative.

We hereby state our intention on behalf of the people of Washington, that this initiative lead to the adoption of the following United States constitutional amendment:

"CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT"

Section 1. No person shall serve in the office of United States Representative for more than three terms, but upon ratification of this amendment no person who has held the office of United States Representative or who then holds the office shall serve for more than two additional terms.

Section 2. No person shall serve in the office of United States Senator for more than two terms, but upon ratification of this amendment no person who has held the office of United States Senator or who then holds the office shall serve for more than one additional term.

Section 3. This article shall have no time limit within which it must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states."

Therefore, we, the people of the State of Washington, have chosen to adopt this initiative to inform voters regarding incumbent and nonincumbent federal and state candidates' support for the above proposed CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) We, the voters of Washington, hereby instruct each member of the Washington State congressional delegation to use all of his or her delegated powers to pass the Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act.

(2) All primary and general election ballots shall have printed the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" adjacent to the name of any United States Senator or Representative who:

(a) Fails to vote in favor of the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act when brought to a vote;

(b) Fails to second the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act if it lacks for a second before any proceeding of the legislative body;

(c) Fails to propose or otherwise bring to a vote of the full legislative body the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act if it otherwise lacks a legislator who so proposes or brings to a vote of the full legislative body the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act;

(d) Fails to vote in favor of all votes bringing the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act before any committee or subcommittee of the respective house upon which he or she serves;

(e) Fails to reject any attempt to delay, table, or otherwise prevent a vote by the full legislative body of the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act;

(f) Fails to vote against any proposed constitutional amendment that would establish longer term limits than those in the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act regardless of any other actions in support of the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act;

(g) Sponsors or cosponsors any proposed constitutional amendment or law that would increase term limits beyond those in the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act; or

(h) Fails to ensure that all votes on congressional term limits are recorded and made available to the public.

(3) The information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" shall not appear adjacent to the name of any incumbent candidates for Congress if the Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act is before the states for ratification or has become part of the United States Constitution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Nonincumbent candidates for United States Senator and Representative and the Washington



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 670 (cont.)

ton House and Senate shall be given an opportunity to take a "Term Limits Pledge" regarding term limits each time he or she files to run for such office. Any such candidate who declines to take the term limits pledge shall have the information "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS" printed adjacent to his or her name on every primary and general election ballot.

(2) The term limits pledge shall be offered to nonincumbent candidates for United States Senator and Representative and the Washington House and Senate until a constitutional amendment that limits the number of terms of United States Senators to no more than two and of United States Representatives to no more than three becomes part of the United States Constitution.

(3) The term limits pledge that each nonincumbent candidate shall be offered is as follows:

"I support term limits and pledge to use all my legislative powers to enact the proposed constitutional amendment set forth in the Term Limits Act of 1996. If elected, I pledge to vote in such a way that the designation "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" will not appear adjacent to my name.

Signature of Candidate

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) We, the voters of Washington, hereby instruct each member of the Washington House of Representatives and Senate to use all of his or her delegated powers to pass the Article V application to Congress set forth in subsection (2) of this section, and to ratify, if proposed, the Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act.

(2) **Application:**

"We, the people and legislature of the State of Washington, due to our desire to establish term limits on Congress, hereby make application to Congress, pursuant to our power under Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution.

(3) All primary and general election ballots shall have the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" printed adjacent to the name of any respective member of the Washington House of Representatives or Senate who:

(a) Fails to vote in favor of the application set forth in

subsection (2) of this section when brought to a vote;

(b) Fails to second the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section if it lacks for a second;

(c) Fails to vote in favor of all votes bringing the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section before any committee or subcommittee upon which he or she serves;

(d) Fails to propose or otherwise bring to a vote of the full legislative body the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section if it otherwise lacks a legislator who so proposes or brings to a vote of the full legislative body the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section;

(e) Fails to vote against any attempt to delay, table, or otherwise prevent a vote by the full legislative body of the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section;

(f) Fails in any way to ensure that all votes on the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section are recorded and made available to the public;

(g) Fails to vote against any change, addition, or modification to the application set forth in subsection (2) of this section;

(h) Fails to vote in favor of the amendment set forth in subsection (2) of this section if it is sent to the states for ratification; or

(i) Fails to vote against any term limits amendment with longer terms if such an amendment is sent to the states for ratification.

(4) The information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" shall not appear adjacent to the names of candidates for the Washington House of Representatives or Senate as required by any of subsection (3) (a) through (g) of this section if the State of Washington has made an application to Congress for a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution pursuant to this law and such application has not been withdrawn or, the Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act has been submitted to the states for ratification.

(5) The information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" shall not appear adjacent to the names of candidates for the Washington House of Representatives or Senate as required by any of subsection (3) (h) and (i) of this section if the State of Washington has ratified the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act.

(6) The information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" shall not appear adjacent to the names of candidates for the Washington House of Representatives or Senate as required by any of subsection (3) (a) through (i) of this section if the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act has become part of the United States Constitution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The secretary of state is



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 670 (cont.)

responsible to make an accurate determination as to whether a candidate for the federal or state legislature shall have placed adjacent to his or her name on the election ballot the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" or "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS."

(2) The secretary of state shall consider timely submitted public comments prior to making the determination required in subsection (1) of this section and may rely on such comments and any information submitted by the candidates in making the determination required in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The secretary of state, in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, shall determine and declare what information, if any, shall appear adjacent to the names of each incumbent federal legislator if he or she were to be a candidate in the next election. In the case of United States Representatives and United States Senators, this determination and declaration shall be made in a fashion necessary to ensure the orderly printing of primary and general election ballots with allowance made for all legal action provided in subsections (5) and (6) of this section, and shall be based upon each member of Congress' action during his or her current term of office and any action taken in any concluded term, if such action was taken after the determination and declaration was made by the secretary of state in a previous election. In the case of incumbent state legislators, this determination and declaration shall be made not later than thirty days after the end of the regular session following each general election, and shall be based upon legislative action in the previous regular session and any action taken in any concluded term, if such action was taken after the determination and declaration was made by the secretary of state in a previous election. The secretary of state shall not consider any action taken by any state or federal legislator prior to the enactment of this act.

(4) The secretary of state shall determine and declare what information, if any, will appear adjacent to the names of nonincumbent candidates for the state and federal legislatures, not later than five business days after the deadline for filing for the office.

(5) If the secretary of state makes the determination that the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" or "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS" shall not be placed on the ballot adjacent to

the name of a candidate for the federal or state legislature, any elector may appeal such decision within five business days to the Washington supreme court as an original action or shall waive any right to appeal such decision; in which case the burden of proof shall be upon the secretary of state to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the candidate has met the requirements set forth in this chapter and therefore should not have the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" or "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS" printed on the ballot adjacent to the candidate's name.

(6) If the secretary of state determines that the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" or "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS" shall be placed on the ballot adjacent to a candidate's name, the candidate may appeal such decision within five business days to the Washington supreme court as an original action or shall waive any right to appeal such decision, in which case the burden of proof shall be upon the candidate to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he or she should not have the information "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" or "DECLINED TO PLEDGE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS" printed on the ballot adjacent to the candidate's name.

(7) The supreme court shall hear the appeal provided for in subsection (5) of this section and issue a decision within sixty days. The supreme court shall hear the appeal provided for in subsection (6) of this section and issue a decision not later than sixty-one days before the date of the election.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. At such time as the Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth in section 1 of this act has become part of the United States Constitution, this chapter automatically shall expire.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Any legal challenge to this chapter shall be filed as an original action before the supreme court of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. This act shall be known and cited as the Term Limits Act of 1996.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Sections 1 through 9 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 44 RCW.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671

AN ACT Relating to gaming by tribes; and adding new sections to chapter 9.46 RCW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. It is declared to be the public policy of the state of Washington to assist in promoting economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments for federally recognized Indian tribes located in the state. In recent years, tribal economies have suffered dramatically from a decline in jobs and revenue from their mainstay natural resources industries, such as fishing and forestry, and from a reduction in federal programs that support tribal governmental services. Due to the location of many tribal communities and their generally limited and restricted land base, restoring and developing tribal economies presents a substantial challenge. Properly controlled and regulated gaming activities can assist tribes in restoring their economies and improving their general welfare by providing employment opportunities, revenue for education, improved health care, social services, public safety services such as police and fire protection, and economic development.

Gaming activities such as lottery and keno are currently conducted by the state as a means of providing revenue for state governmental programs and services. It is the purpose of this act to establish a limited and closely regulated electronic gaming activity for tribes as a means to increase economic self-sufficiency and to help fund tribal government programs. It is intended that the electronic gaming activities authorized under this act be conducted in a manner that ensures that: (1) Tribes are the primary beneficiaries of the activities; (2) gaming is conducted fairly and honestly by both operators and players; (3) the activities are closely regulated by the state and tribes; (4) state gaming regulatory and local public safety services related to these activities are funded; (5) revenues are generated for state and local economic development, as well as restoration and enhancement of salmon and fisheries habitat and watersheds, for the benefit of the entire state; and (6) revenues are generated for state and local charitable activities.

Tribes are authorized by federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, P.L. 100-497 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq. and 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1166 et seq.), to engage in class III gaming activities if such activities are located in a state that

permits such gaming for any purpose by any person, organization, or entity. This act is intended to authorize an amendment to existing tribal-state compacts, under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. The state has traditionally either or both permitted and conducted gaming activities within the state, including, among others, lottery, keno, parimutuel betting for horse racing, punch boards, pull-tabs, card rooms, and Reno nights. The state hereby recognizes that Indian tribes should also be allowed to engage in electronic gaming activities.

The Washington state gambling commission and the tribe shall co-regulate, and implement under a two-phase approach, electronic gaming activities authorized by this act. The regulatory requirements set forth in this act must be in place and operational before commencing phase I operation. Implementation of phase II must be conditioned upon not less than twelve months of continual phase I operation and completion of a favorable regulatory compliance review by the state and the tribal gaming agency. A tribe may operate two hundred ninety-five class III electronic gaming devices or less at the option of the tribe during phase I and four hundred ninety-five class III electronic gaming devices or less at the option of the tribe during phase II. In addition, a tribe shall operate up to five electronic gaming devices to support state-wide and local charitable organizations.

A broad coalition of Washington Indian tribes has reached consensus on this act, whereas a prior proposal to expand tribal gaming was opposed by many tribes and was defeated.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in the compact in section 3 of this act apply to sections 1 through 6 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The state hereby approves an amendment to existing tribal-state compacts that contain the following quoted terms. The state and any tribe may subsequently amend these compacts only by mutual agreement.

"PART I. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this compact:

(1) "Charitable contributions" means: (a) The "local charitable contribution," which is the percentage of revenues based on gross gaming revenues less prizes paid to players from electronic gaming devices, paid by the tribes to the state treasurer for the benefit of local charities in the areas surrounding tribal gaming facilities that might be affected by the gaming facility; and (b) the "additional charitable contributions," which are the net revenues, generated from the additional charitable electronic gaming devices authorized by this compact, paid by the tribes to the state treasurer for the benefit of charities state-wide.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

(2) "Class III gaming" means all forms of gaming as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2703(8), and by federal regulations adopted under IGRA, as they existed on the effective date of this compact.

(3) "Commission" means the Washington state gambling commission.

(4) "Compact" means an amendment to existing tribal-state compacts that is an agreement with the state, as ratified by any Indian tribe, to govern regulation, management, and operation of electronic gaming devices in a class III gaming facility.

(5) "Electronic gaming device" means any class III electro-mechanical, electrical, electronic, or video device or machine that upon payment of consideration is available to play or operate, operation of which, whether by reason of the skill of the operator, or application of the element of chance, or both, may deliver to or entitle the person playing or operating the machine to receive cash, coin, premiums, merchandise, redeemable game credits, or anything of value other than unredeemable free games whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or in any other manner.

(6) "Existing tribal-state compact" means an agreement between the state and an Indian tribe for class III gaming, approved under IGRA, before the effective date of this compact.

(7) "Gaming facility" means the building in which class III electronic gaming activities as authorized by this compact are conducted by a tribe.

(8) "Gaming operation" means the enterprise owned by a tribe for the conduct of any form of class III electronic gaming in any gaming facility.

(9) "Gaming regulatory contribution" means the percentage of revenues, based on gross gaming revenues from electronic gaming devices, less prizes paid to players, paid by the tribe to the commission, for regulatory activities under this compact.

(10) "Gross gaming revenues" means all revenues from electronic gaming device wagers less amounts paid to players in the form of prizes, before subtracting costs of operation.

(11) "IGRA" means the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq. and 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1166 et seq.).

(12) "In-lieu dividends and contributions" means the percentage of revenues based on gross gaming revenues less prizes paid from electronic gaming devices, paid by the tribe to the state treasurer for local economic development, for

restoration of salmon and fisheries habitat and watersheds, for local public safety and emergency services, for the state regulation of tribal gaming, and for local charitable contributions, as required by this compact. Revenues from charitable electronic gaming devices are not included in in-lieu dividends and contributions, and distributions from the charitable electronic gaming devices must be made on a net revenues basis.

(13) "Local public safety and emergency services contribution" means the percentage of revenues, based on gross gaming revenues from electronic gaming devices, less prizes paid to players, paid by a tribe to the state treasurer for distribution to the county in which the class III gaming facility is located, for distribution to local law enforcement agencies, emergency service providers, and other agencies that might be affected by the gaming facility.

(14) "Net revenues" means all gross gaming revenues, less prizes paid, from electronic gaming devices less the cost of operating, maintaining, and tribal regulation of the devices, specifically excluding capital costs.

(15) "Tribal gaming agency" means an agency of a tribe, as the tribe may from time to time designate by written notice to the commission, as the tribal agency, primarily responsible for regulatory oversight of class III electronic gaming as authorized by this compact.

(16) "Tribe" or "tribal" means a federally recognized Indian tribe, or reference to a federally recognized Indian tribe, located in Washington state.

(17) "Wagering unit" means the minimum bet accepted by a specific electronic gaming device.

PART II. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPACTS

A compact must be entered into by the state and any tribe that ratifies the compact in accordance with the tribe's constitution and applicable tribal laws and regulations. An existing tribal-state compact remains in effect and must be amended to add the terms of this compact.

The governor shall sign a compact meeting the terms in this compact unless otherwise mutually agreed upon within fifteen days after receipt of this compact. However, if the governor does not execute this compact within the time period, this compact is deemed signed for all purposes.

PART III. AUTHORIZED CLASS III GAMING

(1) **AUTHORIZATION OF ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICES.** A tribe may offer any electronic gaming device with the elements of prize, consideration, and chance at a gaming facility located within the external boundaries of its reservation, or if negotiated with and approved by the state in a



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

subsequent compact amendment or an existing tribal-state compact, on any other Indian lands as defined in IGRA. A tribe offering electronic gaming devices under this compact is entitled to transport electronic gaming devices or parts of the devices on state highways to and from the gaming facility for the purpose of installation, maintenance, servicing, or removal of the electronic gaming devices or parts. The devices must comply with all requirements of IGRA and the gaming regulations included in this compact, but a regulation may not impair tribal rights guaranteed under IGRA.

(2) REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. Before offering class III electronic gaming devices for public play, the tribe shall have the regulatory requirements, as set forth in this compact, in place and operational.

(3) OWNERSHIP OF GAMING FACILITY AND GAMING OPERATION. The tribe shall own and operate the gaming operation, including the gaming facility. The tribe may contract for management of the gaming facility and gaming operation as provided by IGRA. The contract must subject the manager to the terms of this compact, including annual certification and licensing.

(4) NUMBER OF GAMING FACILITIES. A tribe may not operate more than one class III gaming facility unless the tribe and the state mutually agree that the tribe may operate additional gaming facilities.

(5) OPERATION OF ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICES IN GAMING FACILITIES. Phases I and II. Operation of electronic gaming devices in gaming facilities must occur in two phases. Phase I must begin with the commencement of operations and must continue until the tribe has satisfied the conditions in this compact for entering phase II. During phase I, a tribe may operate a random mix of two hundred ninety-five class III electronic gaming devices or less at the option of the tribe, regardless of how many gaming facilities the tribe is authorized to operate. Phase I must last at least twelve months and not more than fifteen months, unless the tribe has failed to satisfy the conditions in this compact for entering phase II, in which case phase I must continue until the earlier of either satisfaction of the conditions or allowance to proceed to phase II under the dispute resolution provisions of part V of this compact. After ten months of continual phase I operation, the commission and the tribal gaming agency shall commence a review of the class III electronic gaming device gaming operation to determine compliance with the conditions set forth in subsection (6) of part III of this compact. If, as a result of a timely review, the commission and the tribal

gaming agency determine that the operation is in compliance with these conditions, the tribe may implement phase II. During phase II, a tribe may operate a random mix of four hundred ninety-five class III electronic gaming devices or less at the option of the tribe, regardless of how many gaming facilities the tribe is authorized to operate.

(6) CONDITIONS FOR COMMENCEMENT OF PHASE II. Commencement of phase II of the class III gaming operations must be conditioned upon the following:

(a) There has not been a violation of this compact that resulted in sanctions imposed by a federal district court or the national Indian gaming commission;

(b) There has not been a violation of this compact that is substantial or, due to repetition, would be deemed material;

(c) There has not been a material adverse impact on the public health, safety, or welfare of the citizens of the surrounding communities in the nature of criminal activity directly related to the electronic gaming device gaming operation;

(d) There has not been an unresolved and material violation of part V of this compact; and

(e) The tribal gaming agency has developed a program of electronic gaming device regulation and control, demonstrating a prenegotiated and predetermined level of proficiency, that includes the hiring of trained tribal gaming agents, an independent regulatory and reporting structure separate from that of the gaming facility, a system for the reporting of compact violations, and a consistent presence within the gaming facility.

(7) WAGERING LIMITS. For any electronic gaming device, there must be a maximum wagering unit of five dollars, with a maximum of five wagering units bet by a player per play. For any electronic gaming device with a maximum wagering unit of two dollars or less, there must be a maximum of eight wagering units bet by a player per play.

(8) AGE LIMITS. A person under the age of eighteen may neither participate in a gaming operation nor be allowed on a class III gaming floor during hours of actual operation. Should alcoholic beverages be offered on any portion of the gaming floor, a patron under the age of twenty-one may not be allowed on that portion of the gaming floor during hours of actual operation.

(9) HOURS OF OPERATION. (a) The maximum number of hours for a gaming operation must not exceed an average of one hundred twelve or one hundred forty hours per week on an annualized basis, whichever is greater as allowed under the tribe's existing tribal-state compact. The tribe shall schedule the hours to best comply with market conditions and may operate any day of the week. The gaming operation must be closed to the public from at least 4:00 a.m. until 8:00 a.m. each day of operation unless other hours are or have



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

already been agreed to by the commission, the tribal gaming agency, and local law enforcement, but the maximum hours of operation allowed under the compact may not be exceeded.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection, a tribe may offer class III electronic gaming for up to seventy-two continuous hours on three separate occasions per year when allowed by the existing tribal-state compact or under a memorandum of understanding with the state.

PART IV. DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, HABITAT RESTORATION, ENFORCEMENT, AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES

In addition to creating opportunities for tribes to achieve economic self-sufficiency, the purpose of this compact is to provide revenue as outlined in this part for the restoration and enhancement of salmon and fisheries habitat and watersheds, for economic development opportunities across the state, for state regulation of tribal gaming operations, for local public safety and emergency services, for local charities that may be affected by a tribal gaming facility, and for other charitable purposes.

As specified in this part, in-lieu dividends and contributions must be used for salmon and fisheries habitat restoration and enhancement and for economic development opportunities across the state. Also as specified in this part, a portion of the in-lieu dividends and contributions must be designated for contribution to the following recipients for the following purposes: The gaming regulatory contribution to the commission must provide revenue for state regulation of tribal gaming operations; the local public safety and emergency services contribution to local governments must be used by counties in which gaming facilities are located for purposes including, but not limited to, local law enforcement, emergency services, and other agencies that might be affected by the gaming facility; the local charitable contribution must be distributed for use by local charities in the areas surrounding tribal gaming facilities that might be affected by the gaming facility; and additional revenue must be made available to charities across the state through the additional charitable contribution.

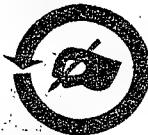
(1)(a) IN-LIEU DIVIDENDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS. A tribe offering gaming by electronic gaming devices at a gaming facility shall pay fifteen percent of the electronic gaming device gross gaming revenues, which are all rev-

enues from electronic gaming device wagers less amounts paid to players in the form of prizes, before subtracting costs of operations, from the class III electronic gaming activities authorized by this compact, as in-lieu dividends and contributions, paid to the state treasurer for distribution as designated in (b) of this subsection. The treasurer may recover reasonable administrative and accounting costs incurred as a result of receiving and distributing these funds.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF IN-LIEU DIVIDENDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STATE TREASURER. All in-lieu dividends and contributions must be transferred to the state treasurer within thirty days after the end of each calendar quarter. The in-lieu dividends and contributions do not constitute taxes or public funds, and must be kept separate and apart from all public funds in a special account by the treasurer and distributed on behalf of the tribes. The treasurer shall disburse funds immediately for the uses as provided in this compact according to the following formula:

(i) SALMON AND FISHERIES HABITAT AND WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT. The Washington fund for salmon and fisheries must be established. The fund for salmon and fisheries must be managed by a board of directors appointed by the governor consisting of seven members with knowledge of and experience in salmon and fisheries issues and management, who will serve three-year terms. The board of directors must include at least one member who is a tribal representative, one member who is a representative of the For the Sake of the Salmon organization while in existence, and one member who is a representative of the Washington state department of fish and wildlife. Of the initial members, two must be appointed for one-year terms, two must be appointed for two-year terms, and three must be appointed for three-year terms. The governor shall appoint one member to be the chairperson. The treasurer shall deposit forty-five percent of the in-lieu dividends and contributions into the fund for salmon and fisheries. The board shall place priority on distributing the funds for efforts to restore, protect, and enhance the salmon resources of Washington state, including, but not limited to, the salmon restoration programs of the For the Sake of the Salmon organization while in existence. Emphasis must be placed on distributing the funds on a watershed basis in a manner that furthers the priority of restoring, protecting, and enhancing the state's salmon resources. The funds must supplement rather than replace existing habitat and watershed restoration and enhancement funds. The board may determine what reasonable administrative costs are incurred as a result of receiving and distributing these funds and may expend funds to cover those costs. Members of the board must be reimbursed for reasonable meeting and travel expenses.

(ii) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The treasurer shall



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

distribute forty-five percent of the in-lieu dividends and contributions to the treasurers of each county in the state in an amount proportionate to the county's population, for deposit in the counties' general funds. Counties shall use these funds for economic development purposes including, but not limited to: Construction and operation of sports and convention facilities; development and attraction of new businesses; and creation and enhancement of tourism and recreation. The funds must supplement rather than replace existing county economic development funds. Each county shall report annually to the treasurer on the use of the funds. The county treasurers may recover reasonable administrative and accounting costs incurred as a result of receiving and distributing these funds.

(2) GAMING REGULATORY CONTRIBUTION. The treasurer shall distribute an amount equal to two percent of the in-lieu dividends and contributions to the Washington state gambling commission as the gaming regulatory contribution. The commission shall use the contribution to defray its regulatory costs under this compact.

(3) LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES CONTRIBUTION. (a) The treasurer shall distribute six percent of the in-lieu dividends and contributions received from each tribal gaming facility to the county treasurer in the county in which the gaming facility is located as the local public safety and emergency services contribution. The local public safety and emergency services contribution does not constitute taxes or public funds, and must be kept separate and apart by the county treasurer from all public funds in a special account. For each gaming facility, there must be established a local public safety and emergency services contribution committee that must receive all local public safety and emergency services contributions from the gaming facility from the county treasurer and distribute the contributions for purposes including, but not limited to, local law enforcement, emergency services, municipalities, and other agencies that might be affected by a tribal gaming facility. The committee must consist of a representative of the tribe operating the gaming facility, a representative of the county in which the gaming facility is located, and a representative of the commission. The makeup of the committee may be altered by mutual agreement of the tribe operating the gaming facility and the commission, if necessary. The county treasurers may recover reasonable administrative and accounting costs incurred as a result of receiving and distributing these funds.

(b) Within six months of the date of final approval of this compact, the tribe and the county potentially impacted by a gaming facility shall enter into a memorandum of understanding delineating the anticipated governmental relationship and responsibilities both on and off a tribal reservation with respect to utilization of the local public safety and emergency services contribution. If the parties are unable to enter into a memorandum of understanding, the local public safety and emergency services contribution must be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account pending the execution of a memorandum of understanding. The tribe is entitled to any interest from the escrow account unless it is subsequently determined by dispute resolution under part V of this compact, that the tribe acted unreasonably in refusing to sign the memorandum of understanding.

(c) Upon execution, the local public safety and emergency services contribution committee shall disburse the local public safety and emergency services contribution.

(4) CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS. The Washington fund for charitable contributions must be established. The Washington fund for charitable contributions must be managed by a board of directors appointed by the governor consisting of seven members with knowledge of and experience in charitable causes and issues, who will serve three-year terms. Of the initial members, two must be appointed for one-year terms, two must be appointed for two-year terms, and three must be appointed for three-year terms. The governor shall appoint one member to be the chairperson. The board of directors are responsible for receiving and distributing charitable donations received from the designated sources described in this subsection. The board may determine what reasonable administrative costs are incurred as a result of receiving and distributing these funds and may expend funds to cover those costs. Members of the board must be reimbursed for reasonable meeting and travel expenses.

(a) LOCAL CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION. The treasurer shall distribute two percent of the in-lieu dividends and contributions as the local charitable contribution, which must be deposited in the Washington fund for charitable contributions. The board shall distribute the two percent of funds received as the local charitable contribution portion of the in-lieu dividends and contributions to local charities in the areas surrounding tribal gaming facilities that might be affected by the gaming facility and that are determined by the board of directors to be qualified to receive these funds. Local charities are also eligible to receive funds described in (b) of this subsection if deemed appropriate by the board.

(b) ADDITIONAL CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS. Each tribe actually operating electronic gaming devices under a compact for electronic gaming devices shall operate an



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

additional three of the devices in phase I and an additional five of the devices in phase II for charitable purposes. For the purposes of this subsection (4)(b), the charitable contribution must be the net revenues from the additional charitable electronic gaming devices, which the tribe may calculate as the net revenues from the actual electronic gaming devices designated for charitable purposes or as the average of the net revenues per electronic gaming device in the gaming facility multiplied by the number of electronic gaming devices authorized by this compact for charitable purposes. The treasurer shall distribute the charitable contribution from the charitable electronic gaming devices to the Washington fund for charitable contributions. The board shall distribute the revenues received from the electronic gaming devices dedicated for charity purposes to such charities across the state as it deems appropriate and qualified to receive the funds. Recipients of the funds must include, but not be limited to, the Washington state council on problem gambling.

(5) EXCLUSIVITY. If the state authorizes the installation and playing in the state at locations other than a tribal gaming facility operating under this compact a total number of class III electronic gaming devices that is more than twenty-five percent of the total number of class III electronic gaming devices authorized by this compact for location in all participating tribal gaming facilities, then the in-lieu dividends and contributions for economic development in local counties and the additional charitable contributions must be eliminated, and the percentages of the in-lieu dividends and contributions must be added to the gross gaming revenues retained by the tribes under subsection (6) of this part. The in-lieu dividends and contributions for salmon and fisheries habitat and watershed restoration and enhancement, the local public safety and emergency services contribution, the gaming regulatory contribution, and the local charitable contribution must remain in full force and effect, but the local charitable contribution must then be distributed by the tribe.

(6) GROSS GAMING REVENUES RETAINED BY TRIBES. Except as provided in subsection (5) of this part, the tribes shall retain eighty-five percent of gross gaming revenues, from which the tribes shall pay all costs of operating, maintaining, and tribal regulation of gaming operations. Any remaining gross gaming revenues must be used to fund tribal government operations or programs, to provide for the general welfare of the tribe and its members, and to promote tribal economic development, as determined by the tribe. Uses of this revenue may include, but not be limited to, providing

employment opportunities, revenue for education, improved health care, social services, public safety services such as police and fire protection, and to contribute to charitable organizations.

PART V. REGULATION OF CLASS III ELECTRONIC GAMING ACTIVITIES

(1) ENTIRE REGULATIONS. For tribes that have existing tribal-state compacts, all regulations for class III gaming operations must be extended to the additional class III electronic gaming facilities authorized by this compact. The regulations in the existing tribal-state compacts and the regulations in this compact constitute all the regulations applicable to class III electronic gaming facilities. Additional regulations are not required.

(2) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICES. (a) Electronic gaming devices must pay out a mathematically demonstrable percentage of all amounts wagered, that must not be less than eighty percent nor more than one hundred percent. Electronic gaming devices that might be affected by player skill must meet this standard when using a method of play that provides the greatest return to the player over a period of continuous play.

(b) Electronic gaming devices must:

(i) Be controlled by a microprocessor or the equivalent;
(ii) Be compatible to on-line data monitoring;
(iii) Have a separate locked internal enclosure within the device for the circuit board containing the EPROM, which are computer chips that store memory, and battery back-up;

(iv) Be able to continue a game with no data loss for at least twenty-four hours after a power failure;

(v) Have at least three previous and current game data recall;

(vi) Have a random selection process that must not produce detectable patterns of game elements or detectable dependency upon any previous game outcome, the amount wagered, or upon the style or method of play;

(vii) Clearly display applicable rules of play and the payout schedule;

(viii) Display an accurate representation of each game outcome. After selection of the game outcome, the electronic gaming device must not make a variable secondary decision that affects the result shown to the player;

(ix) Have a complete set of nonvolatile meters including in, out, dropped, total credits wagered, total credits won, number of games played, jackpots paid, door openings, and fill of coin compartment accesses;

(x) Have each possible permutation or combination of game elements that produce winning or losing game outcomes available for random selection at the initiation of each



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

play; and

(xi) Not automatically alter paytables or any function of the electronic gaming device based on internal computation of the hold percentage.

(c) When an electronic gaming device is unable to drop sufficient coins for payment of jackpots requiring the payment to be made by the operator, jackpot payout tickets must be prepared containing the following information:

- (i) The location of the electronic gaming device;
- (ii) The date;
- (iii) The time of day;
- (iv) The electronic gaming device number;
- (v) The amount of the jackpot payout in written and numeric form;
- (vi) The signature of a licensee or operator employee making the payment; and
- (vii) A signature of at least one other operation employee attesting to the accuracy of the form.

(d)(i) Electronic gaming devices linked to any progressive jackpot system must meet the following specifications:

(A) A progressive jackpot may be transferred to another progressive electronic gaming device at the same location in the event of a device malfunction or replacement, with approval of the regulator;

(B) A licensee may impose a limit on the jackpot of an electronic gaming device that is linked to any progressive controller as long as the minimum payout is greater than the possible maximum jackpot payout showing on any individual electronic gaming device linked to the progressive jackpot; and

(C) A payoff indicator may not be turned back to a lesser amount unless one of the following circumstances occurs:

- (I) The amount shown on the progressive meter is paid to a player as a jackpot; or
- (II) It becomes necessary to change the jackpot indicator because of an electronic gaming device malfunction, in which case the malfunction and adjustment must be recorded by appropriate electronic gaming device monitoring on-line data system.

(ii) A licensee who is liable for payment of a progressive jackpot must secure the amount of the payment by a cash deposit, a performance bond, or a security instrument nationally recognized in the gaming industry. The regulator must approve all deposits, bonds, or other instruments, and the security instrument must be secured in a method approved by

the regulators.

(e) Electronic gaming devices must:

- (I) Be a device as defined in this compact;
- (ii) Not subject a player to physical hazards;
- (iii) Contain a surge protector on the line that feeds power to the electronic gaming device. The battery backup or an equivalent for the electronic meters must be capable of maintaining accuracy of all information required for one hundred eighty days after power is discontinued from the electronic gaming device. The backup must be kept within the locked logic board compartment;

(iv) Have an on/off switch that controls the electrical current used in the operation of the electronic gaming device and any associated equipment that must be located in an accessible place within its interior;

(v) Be designed so that it is not adversely affected by static discharge or other electromagnetic interference;

(vi) Have at least one electronic bill or coin acceptor. The acceptors must be designed to accept legitimate coin or currency only. The bill or coin receiver on an electronic gaming device must be designed to prevent the use of cheating methods such as slugging, stringing, or spooning. All bill or coin acceptors are subject to approval by the regulators. Bills or coins accepted but that are inappropriate bills or coins must be returned to the player by activation of the hopper or credited toward the next play of the electronic gaming device. The electronic gaming device control program must be capable of handling rapidly fed bills or coins so that occurrences of inappropriate bills or coins are prevented;

(vii) Not be readily accessible in its internal space of the electronic gaming device when the front door is both closed and locked;

(viii) Have logic boards and software EPROMS, which are computer chips that store memory, in a locked area within the electronic gaming device, secured with a seal or similar item approved by the regulators and that must be affixed by an authorized regulatory agent and must include the date, signature, and identification number of the agent. Only an authorized agent may remove the seal;

(ix) Have a bill or coin compartment contained in a locked area within or attached to the electronic gaming device;

(x) Not contain hardware switches that alter the pay tables or payout percentages in its operation. Hardware switches may be installed to control graphic routines, speed of play, and sound;

(xi) Contain an unremovable identification plate containing the following information, appearing on the exterior of the electronic gaming device:

- (A) Manufacturer;
- (B) Serial number; and



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

(C) Model number;

(xii) Contain the rules of play for the electronic gaming device displayed on its face or screen. Rules may not be incomplete, confusing, or misleading. Each electronic gaming device must also display the credits wagered and the credits awarded for the occurrence of each possible winning combination, based on the number of credits wagered. All information required by this subsection (2)(e)(xii) must be kept under glass or another transparent substance and stickers or other removable items may not be placed over this information;

(xiii) Have equipment that enables the electronic gaming device to communicate with a central computer system accessible to the regulators, using an industry standard protocol data format approved by the regulators;

(xiv) Be capable of continuing the current game with all current game features after a malfunction is cleared. This rule does not apply if an electronic gaming device is rendered totally inoperable. The current wager and all credits appearing on the screen before the malfunction must be returned to the patron;

(xv) Have attached a drop bucket housed in a locked compartment separate from any other compartment of the electronic gaming device;

(xvi) Be capable of detecting and displaying the following error conditions that an attendant may clear:

- (A) Bill or coin-in jam;
- (B) Bill or coin-out jam;
- (C) Hopper empty or time-out;
- (D) Program error;
- (E) Hopper runaway or extra bill or coin paid out;
- (F) Reverse bill or coin-in;
- (G) Reel error; and
- (H) Door open;

(xvii) Use a communication protocol that ensures that erroneous data or signals do not adversely affect the operation of the electronic gaming device;

(xviii) Display an approved registration number permanently imprinted, affixed, or impressed on the outside of the electronic gaming device;

(xix) Have the capacity to display on the front of the electronic gaming device its rules of play, character combinations requiring payouts, and the amount of the related payouts. In addition, the licensee shall display on each electronic gaming device either:

(A) A clear description of any merchandise or thing of value offered as a payout, including the cash equivalent value of the merchandise or thing of value offered, the dates the merchandise or thing will be offered if there is a time limit upon initially offering the merchandise or thing of value, and the availability or unavailability to the patron of the optional cash equivalent value; or

(B) The name or a brief description of the merchandise or thing of value offered. However, a sign containing the information specified in (e)(xix)(A) of this subsection must be displayed in a prominent location near the electronic gaming device; and

(xx) Have a mechanical, electrical, or electronic device that automatically precludes a player from operating the electronic gaming device after a jackpot requiring a manual payout and requires an attendant to reactivate the electronic gaming device.

(3) COMPUTER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICES. (a) The operator shall have a computer connected to all electronic gaming devices in a facility to record and monitor the activities of the devices. An electronic gaming device may not be operated unless it is on-line and communicating to a computer monitoring system approved by the regulators. The computer monitoring system must provide on-line, real-time monitoring and data acquisition capability in the format and media approved by the regulators.

(b) The computer permitted under (a) of this subsection must be designed and operated to automatically perform and report functions relating to electronic gaming device meters, and other exceptional functions and reports to the facility as follows:

(i) Record the number and total values of bills or coins in the electronic gaming device for the purpose of activating play;

(ii) Record the number and total value of bills or coins deposited in the drop bucket of the electronic gaming device;

(iii) Record the total payouts, including the number for each group or set of payout symbols made by the electronic gaming device;

(iv) Record each door opening;

(v) Record each access to the drop bucket; and

(vi) Record each reset of the electronic gaming device.

(4) LEASE OF ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICES. Indian tribes may lease electronic gaming devices, but the lease payment for each electronic gaming device may not exceed the lesser of the prevailing industry price or thirty percent of the net revenues from the device.

(5) DISPUTE RESOLUTION. Any dispute that arises under the terms of this compact must be resolved under the terms of the dispute resolution provisions of the existing



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 671 (cont.)

tribal-state compact."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. To the extent that the terms of the compact in section 3 of this act vary from any terms in an existing tribal-state compact, the terms of the compact in section 3 control with respect to regulation and operation of electronic gaming device gaming operations.

NEW SECTION: Sec. 5. This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, must be liberally construed to effect the purposes of this chapter. Notwithstanding anything in this act to the contrary, this chapter and all of the terms of the compact in section 3 of this act must be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of IGRA, as it existed on the effective date of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The process provided in Laws of 1992, ch. 172, Sec. 2, as codified in RCW 9.46.360, do not apply to the compact in section 3 for class III electronic gaming.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Sections 1 through 7 of this act are each added to chapter 9.46 RCW.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 173

AN ACT Relating to education; and adding a new chapter to Title 28A RCW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. PURPOSE. (1) The people of Washington, desiring to improve the education of children, adopt this chapter to:

- (a) Enable parents to determine which schools best meet their children's needs;
- (b) Empower parents to send their children to such schools;
- (c) Establish academic accountability based on historical national standards;
- (d) Reduce bureaucracy so that more educational dollars reach the classroom;
- (e) Provide greater opportunities for teachers;
- (f) Mobilize the private sector to help accommodate our burgeoning school-age population; and
- (g) Encourage the development of independent and charter schools.

(2) Therefore, eligible persons are hereby empowered to choose any school for their education which meets the requirements of the Washington State Constitution, as provided in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. SHORT TITLE. Chapter . . . Laws of 1996 (this act) shall be known as **The Choice in Education Act**.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Voucher" or "scholarship voucher" is a payment to a child through his or her parent for pursuing the occupation of full-time student.

(2) "Child" or "Student" means a person eligible to attend kindergarten or grades one through twelve.

(3) "Eligible person" means a full-time student otherwise qualified who is attending any school for their education which complies with the requirements of the Washington State Constitution.

(4) "Voucher-redeeming school" means any school located within Washington that meets the requirements of this chapter and is not in violation of the requirements of the Washington State Constitution. No school may be compelled to



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 173 (cont.)

become a voucher-redeeming school. No school that meets the requirements of this chapter may be prevented from becoming a voucher-redeeming school.

(5) "State and local government spending" includes, but is not limited to, spending funded from all revenue sources, including the general fund, federal funds, local property taxes, lottery funds, and local miscellaneous income such as developer fees, but excluding bond proceeds and charitable donations. Notwithstanding the inclusion of federal funds in the calculation of state and local government spending, federal funds shall constitute no part of any scholarship voucher provided under this section.

(6) "Independent school" is a "private" school which is regulated by chapter 28A.195 RCW.

(7) "Charter school" is a state voucher-redeeming school. It is governed by the terms and conditions of the contract between the charter school and the school district in which it is located. In addition, charter schools are subject to the laws governing independent schools under chapter 28A.195 RCW, and the laws of this chapter.

(8) "State school" means the public schools or common schools referred to in Article IX of the state Constitution and Title 28A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. SCHOLARSHIP VOUCHERS--EMPOWERMENT OF PARENTS.

(1) The state shall annually pay a scholarship voucher to every eligible person. Vouchers may be redeemed at any voucher-redeeming school.

(2) The scholarship voucher for each eligible person shall be not less than fifty-five percent of the state and local government spending allocated for each annual average full-time equivalent student under RCW 28A.150.260 and applicable state and local rules during the preceding fiscal year, excluding expenditures on scholarship vouchers granted pursuant to this section and excluding any unfunded pension liability associated with the state school system.

(3) Scholarship vouchers shall be of equal value for every child in any given grade. The legislature may award supplemental funds for reasonable transportation needs for low-income children and special needs attributable to disability. Nothing in this section prevents the use in any school of supplemental assistance from any source, public or private.

(4) Scholarship vouchers provided under this chapter are payment through parents that is earned by children for

attending school. Vouchers are not payment for services rendered by the school in which the student is enrolled. Scholarship vouchers are not taxable income. The student shall be free to choose any voucher-redeeming school, and such selection shall not constitute a decision or act of the state or any of its subdivisions.

(5) A scholarship voucher accepted by a voucher-redeeming school, shall be accepted for one hundred percent of the cost of tuition, registration, or any other fees charged the voucher holding student for basic education in grades kindergarten through six. In grades seven through nine the voucher shall be accepted for not less than ninety percent of the total cost of basic education for the voucher holder. In grades 10 through 12 the voucher shall be accepted for not less than eighty percent of the total cost of basic education for the voucher holder.

(6) Beginning with the school year immediately following the effective date of this act, scholarships shall be made available to every otherwise eligible child born on or after September 1, 1989.

(7) Each voucher-redeeming school must choose and administer tests reflecting historical national standards for the purpose of measuring individual academic achievement. Such tests shall be designed and scored by independent parties. Each school's composite results for each grade level shall be released annually to the public the last week of March by legal publication in a county newspaper of record. Individual results shall be released only to the school and the child's parent.

(8) Each voucher-redeeming school must make public by legal publication in a county newspaper of record the last week of March, its budget and the results of an annual independent audit prepared in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The audit shall include, but not be limited to: A statement of school mission, enrollment statistics, expenditures per student, budget report in an easily understandable form, student attendance rate, dropout rate, and condition and needs of the school building.

(9) Each teacher in a voucher-redeeming school must hold a college degree in the subject area taught or in education, or pass a subject area competency examination reflecting national standards. Such examination shall be designed and scored by independent parties. Teachers qualified by examination shall be supervised by a state-certificated teacher. This subsection will not prevent the use of classroom teaching assistants.

(10) Governing boards of school districts shall establish a mechanism to survey and publish not later than the March 31 of each year, the location and number of unused classrooms in buildings owned by the district. When a classroom has



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 173 (cont.)

been unused for six consecutive months the district shall make that classroom available for lease to any voucher-redeeming school under the following terms and conditions: (a) the term of the lease shall be for not less than three years, (b) the voucher-redeeming school will pay a rental amount equal to the reasonable cost for maintaining, insuring, heating, lighting. Janitorial cost will not be included in the rental calculation. Capital costs including original cost of land, building and equipment or replacement cost shall not be considered in determining reasonable rent. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a district from publishing the availability of unused classroom space at any time. If a rental amount cannot be agreed upon, either party may submit the issue to binding arbitration before an arbitrator appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court of the county in which the school is located. The parties will pay their own fees and costs of arbitration.

(11) Disputes between voucher-redeeming schools and the superintendent of public instruction concerning the issuance or renewal of a license to operate a school shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with this subsection (10) of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. EMPOWERMENT OF SCHOOLS--REDEMPTION OF VOUCHERS. An independent school may become a voucher-redeeming school by filing with the State Board of Education a statement indicating satisfaction of the legal requirements that apply to independent schools and the requirements of this section.

(1) No school that discriminates on the basis of race, ethnicity, color, disability, economic status or national origin may redeem scholarships.

(2) To the extent permitted by the laws of the state of Washington and the laws of the United States, the state shall prevent from redeeming vouchers any school that advocates unlawful behavior, is not in compliance with the state or federal constitution, teaches bigotry toward any person or group on the basis of race, ethnicity, color, national origin, religion, or gender, or deliberately provides false or misleading information respecting the school.

(3) No school with fewer than twenty-five students may redeem scholarship vouchers, unless the legislature provides otherwise.

(4) It is the legislative intent of this chapter that independent schools, regardless of size, be accorded maximum flexibility

to educate students and be free of unnecessary, burdensome or onerous regulation. Any regulation pertaining to health, safety or land use imposed by the state or any county, city, district or other subdivision of the state, shall be established under the criterion that the regulation: (a) is essential to assure the health, safety or education of students, or as to any land use regulation, that the governmental body has a compelling interest in issuing or enacting it; (b) does not unduly burden or impede independent schools or the parents of students therein; and (c) will not harass, injure or suppress independent schools.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4) of this section, the legislature may (a) enact civil and criminal penalties for schools and persons who engage in fraudulent conduct in connection with the solicitation of students or the redemption of scholarships, and (b) restrict or prohibit individuals convicted of (i) any felony, (ii) any offense involving lewd or lascivious conduct, or (iii) any offense involving molestation or other abuse of a child, from owning, contracting with, or being employed by any school, whether state or independent.

(6) Any school, state or independent, may establish a code of conduct and discipline and enforce it with sanctions, including dismissal. A student who is deriving no substantial academic benefit or is responsible for serious or habitual misconduct related to the school may be dismissed.

(7) After the parent designates the enrolling school, the state shall disburse the student's scholarship funds in equal monthly amounts, directly to the school for credit to the student's account. Monthly disbursals shall occur within 30 days of receipt of the school's statement of current enrollment.

(8) Expenditures for vouchers issued under this chapter and savings resulting from the implementation of this chapter shall count toward the minimum funding requirements for basic education established by law. Students enrolled in voucher-redeeming schools shall not be counted toward enrollment in state schools and community colleges for purposes of state funding of education.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. EMPOWERMENT OF TEACHERS--CONVERSION OF SCHOOLS TO CHARTER SCHOOLS. Within one year after the effective date of this act, the legislature shall establish an expeditious process by which state schools may become state voucher-redeeming charter schools.

(1) Except as otherwise required by law, the Washington State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, charter schools shall operate under laws and rules no more restrictive than those applicable to independent schools regulated by chapter 28A.195 RCW and this chapter.

(2) Employees of such schools shall be permitted to con-



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 173 (cont.)

tinue and transfer their pension and health care programs on the same terms as other similarly situated participants employed by their school district as long as they remain in the employ of any such school.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. STATE SCHOOL CHOICE. Governing boards of school districts shall establish a mechanism consistent with federal law to allocate enrollment capacity based primarily on student choice. Any state school that chooses not to redeem scholarship vouchers shall, after district enrollment assignments based primarily on student choice are complete, open its remaining enrollment capacity to children regardless of residence. For fiscal purposes, children shall be deemed residents of the school district in which they are enrolled.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. IMPLEMENTATION. No later than May 31, 1997, the legislature shall enact legislation which implements this chapter and bring this title into compliance with the purposes and provisions of this chapter. The legislature shall enact legislation which clearly defines the meaning of "sectarian control or influence" for the purposes of this chapter. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act. In the event of conflict between this act and any other provision of law, the provisions of this act shall govern.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. HOME-BASED EDUCATION. Nothing in this chapter affects the laws and rules in existence on the effective date of this section pertaining to home-based instruction, including chapter 28A.200 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. LIMITATION OF ACTIONS. Any action or proceeding contesting the validity of (1) this chapter, (2) any provision of this chapter, or (3) the adoption of this chapter, shall be commenced within six months from the date of the election at which this chapter is approved; otherwise this chapter and all of its provisions shall be held valid, legal, and incontestable. However, this limitation shall not of itself preclude an action or proceeding to challenge the application of this chapter or any of its provisions to a particular person or circumstance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. CAPTIONS NOT LAW. Captions as used in this chapter do not constitute any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Sections 1 through 11 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177

AN ACT Relating to education; adding a new chapter to Title 28A RCW; creating a new section; and prescribing penalties.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
WASHINGTON:**

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. PURPOSE. The People have proposed and enacted this initiative to restore accountability, efficiency, and parental choice to public education. The current public school system has lost its academic focus, become excessively bureaucratic, and abridged the rights of parents and taxpayers. Accordingly, the People have chosen to use the initiative process to restore excellence to public education by returning power to parents and our communities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. SHORT TITLE. Chapter . . . Laws of 1996 (this act) shall be known as the Education Excellence Act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. DEFINITIONS. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Renewed public school district" means any public school district whose voters have voted to adopt the optional public education reforms authorized by this chapter.

(2) "Public schools" means both government-operated public schools and independent public schools.

(3) "Parent" and "parents" means that person or those persons who have legal custody of a child, including without limitation, a court-appointed guardian.

(4) "Certificated teacher" means any person who is certificated by the state board of education, under provisions



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

adopted by the legislature, as qualified to teach at any publicly funded school in Washington, whether or not the person may also be an administrator.

(5) "Low-income students" means those students who qualify for assistance under a federally subsidized school meal program or who live in families whose most recent calendar year adjusted gross income was less than one hundred fifty percent of the federal poverty line, or who have met either criteria during any of the prior two years.

(6) "Special needs students" means those students who qualify as such under state and/or federal definitions for handicapped or learning assistance programs.

(7) "Independent public school" means a non-profit organization that has obtained a license to operate a public school in a renewed public school district in accordance with section 6(6) of this act.

(8) "Government-operated public school" means any public school that is managed by a public school district or a renewed public school district.

(9) "Reasonable monthly rent" means a monthly rent that does not exceed fair market value, i.e., the rent that would be charged in a free market to rent substantially similar property, without reference to replacement cost.

(10) "Below-market monthly rent" means a monthly rent that is more than 10% below fair market value.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY BUREAUCRACY IN RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS THROUGH REDUCED REGULATIONS, INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARENTAL CHOICE.

(1) **CREATION OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** At any time on or before August 1st of each year, non-profit organizations may obtain licenses to open and operate new independent public schools in any renewed public school district, beginning with the first day of the next school year.

(2) **REDUCED REGULATIONS.** All independent public schools shall be exempt from all laws and rules except those that applied to approved private schools on December 31, 1994 or those that are specifically authorized by this chapter. Except for the payment of a reasonable processing fee, which shall not exceed two percent of the funds redistributed to an independent public school, and the payment of a reasonable monthly rent for any real and personal property owned by a renewed public school district and used by an independent public school, an independent public school shall not be

required to pay for any services received from the district unless it specifically agrees to do so in writing. Similarly, except for providing transportation services in appropriate circumstances, a renewed public school district is not required to provide any services to any independent public school unless the school specifically agrees in writing to pay for the services. Each independent public school may contract for services with its renewed public school district or with any other willing provider.

(3) **INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY.** All independent public schools shall be schools of choice: Students will usually attend only if their parents choose the school. Each independent public school shall receive public funding based on the number and special needs status of the students attending the school. In general, an independent public school shall receive more public funding as its enrollment increases, and/or as its enrollment of special needs students increases. Similarly, an independent public school shall receive less public funding as its enrollment decreases, and/or as its enrollment of special needs students decreases. An independent public school shall receive public funding only to the extent that parents choose to enroll their children at the school and educational services are actually provided. Any independent public school that does not have sufficient space to enroll all of the children seeking admission to the school may expand its operations immediately, either at its current site or at one or more additional sites.

(4) PARENTAL CHOICE.

(a) **PARENTS' RIGHT TO CHOOSE THE BEST SCHOOL FOR THEIR CHILDREN.** A parent who wants to send his or her school-age child to a public school in a renewed public school district may choose any public school with an opening in the district, or any other district, whether the school is a government-operated public school or an independent public school. In addition, a parent may withdraw his or her school-age child at any time from any government-operated public school or independent public school as long as he or she has already made alternative arrangements approved under state law.

(b) **DISTRICT CHOOSES FOR PARENTS WHO DO NOT CHOOSE.** If the parents of a school-age child fail to make a school choice before June 15th, the district shall assign the child to the public school that the district determines would provide the best educational environment for the child.

(c) **AUTHORIZED LIMITATIONS ON PARENTAL CHOICE.** The superintendent of a renewed public school district may, by sending a letter via certified mail, return receipt requested, limit a parent's choice to one or more of the public schools within the renewed public school district, but only in the following situations:



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

(i) Truancy and Expulsions. With respect to any student who has been expelled from a public school, or who has been absent from school without a reasonable excuse for more than five days during the school year, parental choice may be limited with respect to the balance of the school year only.

(ii) Excessive School Changes. With respect to any student who has changed public schools more than twice in any one school year without a change of residence, parental choice may be limited with respect to the balance of the school year only.

(iii) Criminal Misconduct. With respect to any student who has been convicted in any jurisdiction of criminal misconduct constituting a gross misdemeanor or a felony, parental choice may be limited indefinitely.

(iv) Extraordinary Situations. In extraordinary situations, the superintendent of a renewed school public school district may petition a court of competent jurisdiction to appoint a guardian solely for the purpose of selecting among the public schools in a renewed public school district. In such a proceeding, the superintendent shall have the burden of proving, with clear and convincing evidence, that the petition is in the best interests of the child involved.

(d) UNAUTHORIZED LIMITATIONS ON PARENTAL CHOICE. No contract may directly or indirectly limit a parent's right to choose the public school within a renewed public school district that the parent believes is the best public school for his or her child. The part of any contract that violates this section, including any no-competition covenant in any employment contract between a teacher and a public school, is unenforceable.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. RIGHT OF THE PARENTS AND TEACHERS AT ANY GOVERNMENT-OPERATED PUBLIC SCHOOL TO CONVERT THEIR SCHOOL TO AN INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(1) MAJORITY SUPPORT REQUIRED. A government-operated public school located in a renewed public school district shall convert to an independent public school if either:

(a) At least two-thirds of the families whose children attend the school sign a written petition to convert the school; or

(b) A majority of the families and a majority of the

teachers employed full time at the school sign such a petition.

(2) CONSENT MAY BE REVOKED AT ANY TIME BEFORE A PETITION IS FILED. In two-parent families, either parent may sign on behalf of the family unless the other parent delivers a written and signed notice to the independent public school before the petition is filed with the renewed public school district and the superintendent of public instruction. Similarly, a parent or teacher may, in the same manner, withdraw his or her support for a petition at any time before it is filed with the renewed public school district and the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES. Any challenge to a petition, including a challenge asserting a lack of sufficient support among a school's parents and/or teachers, shall be resolved by binding arbitration in accordance with section 21 of this act.

(4) CONVERSION PROCESS. The petition shall identify the existing or proposed independent public school that has accepted responsibility for managing the school site after the conversion, as well as the date the conversion shall take place. An independent public school created in this manner may continue to rent, at a reasonable monthly rate, the same school site and/or related facilities previously used by the government-operated public school. The renewed public school district shall not discontinue the rental arrangement as long as the independent public school agrees to and does pay a reasonable rent in a timely manner. Alternatively, the newly created independent public school may rent, lease, or purchase classroom or school facilities elsewhere in the district from any other willing provider.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Independent public schools shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHALL BE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. Every independent public school shall be a non-profit organization, including but not limited to non-profit corporations created in accordance with Title 24 RCW. The names and work addresses of all officers, principals, and board members of independent public schools shall be a matter of public record.

(2) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHALL PREPARE EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PLANS FOR EACH STUDENT. An independent public school may receive public funding only for those students enrolled for whom an education achievement plan has been completed. Every request for public funding filed by an independent public school shall include a certification by the independent public school that it has a completed education achievement plan on file for each student listed. For purposes of this section, an education achievement plan shall be deemed completed if it is in



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

writing and signed by the classroom teacher, the principal, and at least one of the student's parents. Every parent shall receive a fully signed copy of his or her student's education achievement plan each time it is prepared or formally reviewed, regardless of whether it is revised. In September, January, and June, each student's education achievement plan shall be prepared or formally reviewed and signed by the classroom teacher, the principal, and at least one of the student's parents.

(3) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHALL EMPLOY CERTIFICATED TEACHERS. All independent public schools shall comply with the requirements for "approved" private schools that were in force on December 31, 1994, with respect to the number of teachers employed by the school who must be certificated teachers.

(4) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHALL MEET ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING AN APPROVED PRIVATE SCHOOL THAT WERE IN FORCE ON 12/31/94. All independent public schools shall meet all of the requirements for operating an approved private school that were in force on December 31, 1994.

(5) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT "PERFORMANCE-BASED" EDUCATION UNDER HB-1209. The timelines and requirements of chapter 336, Laws of 1993, also known as "House Bill No. 1209" shall be optional for independent public schools, just as they are optional for private schools and home-based instruction.

(6) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHALL OBTAIN A LICENSE TO OPERATE EACH YEAR.

(a) GENERAL RULES. All independent public schools shall be licensed. To obtain an independent public school license, a non-profit organization shall file a license application with each renewed public school district in which it intends to operate no later than the August 1st before its first year of operation in the district, and file an application for license renewal during June or July of each subsequent year. All such applications shall include a copy of the applicant's non-profit certificate, articles of incorporation (if any) and bylaws, and a brochure, pamphlet or handout that includes the following information, if the information is reasonably available:

(i) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the applicant, its principal, and each member of its board of directors;

(ii) The scope, sequence, and benchmarks

of the applicant's academic program or proposed program;

(iii) For renewal applications, if test score information is available, the average student test scores from the latest state-wide, objective, normed tests, and the average annual improvement in same-student test scores;

(iv) The names and qualifications of its current teachers and staff;

(v) Any affiliations with other institutions, public or private;

(vi) The applicant's expectations about student performance and behavior, including a copy of its current or proposed code of conduct;

(vii) Any problems known to the applicant's principal and board members that could have a substantial negative impact on the health or safety of its students;

(viii) The amount and kinds of coverage provided by the applicant's liability insurance policy, including the name and phone number of the insurance company, the policy number, and its renewal date; and

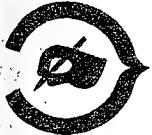
(ix) A description of each existing or proposed school site.

(b) PROCEDURES FOR DENYING A LICENSE APPLICATION. The renewed public school district shall approve or deny each application within fourteen days of its receipt and promptly forward approved applications to the superintendent of public instruction who shall promptly issue the license. No application may be denied unless the renewed public school district notifies the applicant in writing of specific substantial objections based upon a preponderance of the credible evidence that the applicant does not satisfy one or more of the specific requirements for an independent public school as set forth in this chapter, and unless the applicant is provided with a reasonable opportunity to cure the objections noted. License application denials may be appealed to the superintendent of public instruction or to an arbitrator appointed pursuant to section 21 of this act.

(c) PROCEDURES FOR REVOKING AN APPROVED LICENSE. Once an independent public school's initial application has been approved, its status as an independent public school shall not be revoked except upon proof of a substantial violation of the independent public school requirements after notice and an opportunity to cure or, if necessary, defend.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. STUDENT DISCIPLINE AT INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY OF PRINCIPALS AND BOARDS OF DIRECTORS. Every independent public school shall promptly notify the superintendent of its renewed public school district of the names of its principal and board of directors. The principal is the person at the independent



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

public school with day-to-day responsibility for school management, while the board of directors has ultimate management authority, including the authority to hire and fire the principal.

(2) CODE OF CONDUCT AND STUDENT DISCIPLINE.

Each independent public school shall establish a code of conduct by providing a written copy to all enrolled students and student applicants, their parents, and the superintendent of the renewed public school district. Once a code of conduct has been established, the principal may discipline, suspend, or, for serious or habitual misconduct related to the school, expel any student upon giving a written notice and explanation to the student's parents and otherwise providing due process. Copies of all notices related to the suspension or expulsion of a student shall be sent to the superintendent of the renewed public school district, who shall not publicly disclose the identity of the student involved unless required to do so by court order or unless the violation included the use of a gun, knife or similar weapon.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF AT INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. An independent public school shall be independent of the renewed public school district for purposes of employment of teachers and other staff. Although the employees of an independent public school are free to designate a union as their collective bargaining representative in accordance with federal and state law, any collective bargaining agreement negotiated by a renewed public school district with respect to its government-operated public schools shall not apply to any independent public schools located within the district. Like any other non-profit organization, an independent public school may hire, fire and compensate its employees, consultants, and other service providers as it deems appropriate, subject to all relevant laws and rules, including those relating to collective bargaining when employees have chosen to be represented by a union.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. LOCAL VOTERS SHALL HAVE THE OPTION TO RENEW THEIR PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT THROUGH REDUCED REGULATIONS, INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PARENTAL CHOICE.

(1) STATE-WIDE, DISTRICT-BY-DISTRICT ELECTIONS. Each public school district shall take whatever steps are necessary to place a ballot question before the voters of the

district on the earliest possible election day, other than a day in February, following the date this act takes effect, with the ballot question phrased as follows:

"Shall the public school district be reformed, as authorized by the Education Excellence Act?"

(2) EFFECT OF "YES" VOTE IN A PARTICULAR SCHOOL DISTRICT.

If a majority of those voting in any public school district vote "yes", to renew the public school district, this chapter shall regulate the renewed public school district until such time, if ever, that a majority of those voting in a subsequent district-wide election vote otherwise. Whether the voters decide to adopt or withdraw from the education reforms authorized by this chapter, the change shall not take place until the beginning of the next school year.

(3) VOTERS' RIGHT TO CHANGE BACK TO A NON-RENEWED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Once the voters in a public school district have voted to adopt the education reforms authorized by this chapter, the district may not revert to its former status except by a vote of its electorate held on the election day that is closest to the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth, etc. anniversary of the original vote to become a renewed public school district. The school board may put the issue to the voters at that time in the same manner that a board may ask its voters to approve a bond or levy.

(4) SCHOOL BOARDS MAY OFFER VOTERS THE CHOICE TO RENEW THE DISTRICT AT ANY TIME. The school board in every public school district that has not adopted the education reforms authorized by this chapter may put the issue to its voters again at any time in the same manner that a board may ask its voters to approve a bond or levy.

(5) SCHOOL BOARDS MUST OFFER VOTERS THE CHOICE TO RENEW THE DISTRICT WHENEVER VOTERS ARE ASKED TO APPROVE A BOND OR LEVY. In every public school district that has never been a renewed public school district, the board shall, whenever it asks its voters to approve a bond or levy, also ask its voters again whether they want to adopt the education reforms authorized by this chapter and thereby convert the district to a renewed public school district.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL GOVERNMENT-OPERATED AND INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITHIN A RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT. All public schools within a renewed public school district, whether government-operated or independent, shall satisfy all of the following requirements, with monthly reports due by the 15th of the following month, and annual reports due by August 15:

(1) DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED. Public schools shall



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

not discriminate against prospective or current students or parents based on their race, color, national origin, ethnicity, family income, religion, place of residence, or any criteria forbidden by federal or state constitutions or laws. Although public schools shall not deny admission on the basis of gender, they may teach children using single-gender classrooms.

(2) HATE GROUPS PROHIBITED. No public school may advocate unlawful behavior or teach hatred of any person or group.

(3) EXTRA TUITION PROHIBITED. No public school may require any tuition or fees in excess of the funds provided by federal, state, and local taxes. However, public schools may charge reasonable fees for extracurricular programs, including non-required summer instruction.

(4) PREFERENCE FOR LOW-INCOME STUDENTS REQUIRED. Each public school shall reserve at least fifteen percent of its actual enrollment for low-income students. If timely applications from such students are fewer than the places available, all low-income students who apply shall be admitted; if timely applications from low-income students exceed the places available, the school may use any lawful criteria to select the low-income students who are offered preferred admission. The school board of a renewed public school district may increase the minimum low-income preference percentage from fifteen percent to the district's average percentage enrollment of low-income students, but only if the standard is applied equally to independent public schools and government-operated public schools. Except to the extent necessary to satisfy this requirement, no public school may consider a student's family income when deciding whether to enroll a student.

(5) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF OPENINGS REQUIRED. Each public school shall disclose monthly to the renewed public school district, as a matter of public record, the number of low income and other students enrolled, the number of students on any waiting list, and whether any openings are available for new students. Unless more than the required minimum percentage of a public school's students are already low-income students, low-income students who are already on the school's waiting list shall be given the first opportunity to fill any available openings for new students.

(6) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REQUIRED. Each public school shall disclose annually to the renewed public school district, as a matter of

public record, its financial performance during the previous school year, including all significant categories of revenue and expense, and all significant sources and uses of cash.

(7) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF STUDENT TURNOVER REQUIRED. Each public school shall disclose annually to the renewed public school district, as a matter of public record, its student turnover, including the number of students attending at the beginning of the school year, the number who transferred in and out, the number expelled, the number who dropped out, and the number who graduated, including the gender and ethnic background of the students in each category.

(8) CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURE OF ATTENDANCE REQUIRED. Each public school shall disclose monthly, in confidence to the renewed public school district, the attendance of each child enrolled, and whether each absence was excused or unexcused. A brief explanation of all excused absences during the current and previous school year shall be kept on file by the public school. For purposes of this section, a child is in attendance if he or she is physically present in the classroom, although the superintendent of the renewed public school district may grant a waiver of this requirement, as appropriate.

(9) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WRITTEN COMPLAINTS REQUIRED. Each public school shall disclose monthly to the renewed public school district, as a matter of public record, all written complaints received which were authored by identified parents, students, or others. The public school may also disclose its written response to any such complaints. All references in the publicly disclosed documents to particular teachers, students, and parents shall be kept confidential, however, to preserve the privacy of the affected parties unless a court of competent jurisdiction orders otherwise.

(10) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF AVERAGE TEST SCORES REQUIRED. Subject to the limitation of section 6(5) of this act, the students attending each public school shall participate in any objective, normed tests required by the legislature and administered state-wide in all school districts to all students in specific grade or ability levels. To the extent it can be done without compromising the confidentiality of any student's personal scores, each public school shall disclose promptly, to the renewed public school district, as a matter of public record, the following test results: (a) The average score for all students tested by age or grade level, and, if available, (b) the average annual improvement in same-student performance, in total, and also by student age, gender, and ethnicity. Individual results, including percentile performance when available, shall be released only to the student's parents.

(11) NO SIMULTANEOUS ENROLLMENT; POWER TO



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES. An individual student shall only enroll in one public school at one time. Any public school may, however, contract with one or more other public schools to provide part of the education services received by its students.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCHOOL BOARDS AND SUPERINTENDENTS IN RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

(1) AMPLE PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR THE EDUCATION OF EACH CHILD RESIDING IN A RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT. The superintendent and school board of a renewed public school district shall take every reasonable action available to assure that ample provision is made for the education of every child residing in the district, and that all constitutional mandates are met. Although a child's parents will usually be in the best position to determine which particular public school within the district is best for their child, the superintendent may restrict parental choice in those specific instances set forth in section 4(4)(c) of this act.

(2) RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS SHALL CHOOSE THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EACH CHILD WHOSE PARENTS DON'T CHOOSE. If the parents of a school-age child fail to make a school choice before June 15th, the district shall assign the child to the public school that the district determines would provide the best educational environment for the child.

(3) RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS SHALL ADMINISTER ALL GOVERNMENT-OPERATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT. Renewed public school districts shall continue to administer all of the government-operated public schools in the district.

(4) RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY CONSTRUCT NEW FACILITIES AND SELL EDUCATION-RELATED SERVICES. Renewed public school districts may continue to own, purchase, and construct schools and other education-related facilities for use by government-operated public schools or for purposes of selling or renting these facilities, at reasonable prices, to independent public schools. In addition, renewed public school districts may, in competition with other providers, offer education enhancement, business management, and other consulting or support services to public schools and related entities.

(5) RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS MUST RENT SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY TO INTERESTED

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND USE THE NET PROCEEDS TO BENEFIT LOW-INCOME STUDENTS. If a renewed public school district owns school facilities that are vacant or are being used for purposes other than K-12 education, and if an independent public school offers to rent some or all of these facilities under a standard rental agreement at a reasonable monthly rent, the district shall accept the offer. If the parties cannot agree on what constitutes a "standard rental agreement" or a "reasonable rent" the issues shall be resolved by arbitration in accordance with section 21 of this act. The district may not thereafter unilaterally discontinue the rental arrangement as long as the independent public school agrees to pay and pays a reasonable monthly rent in a timely manner. A renewed public school district may accept an offer to pay below-market rent, but only if the independent public school promises that at least fifty percent of its students will be low-income or special needs students, or that it will provide certain specified additional services to these students in exchange for a lower rent. The net proceeds from all such rentals (after deducting the district's costs of maintaining the property rented) shall be deposited in a restricted account controlled by the renewed public school district, but that may be used solely by the district to provide additional incentives for independent public schools to locate or continue operating in neighborhoods populated primarily by low-income students. Districts that do not have any neighborhoods populated primarily by low-income students shall use the money to provide additional incentives for independent public schools to provide additional services to low-income students.

(6) RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY SELL SURPLUS SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR USE AS SITES FOR INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND USE THE NET PROCEEDS TO BENEFIT LOW-INCOME STUDENTS. Beginning with the initial school year and for a period of ten years thereafter, a renewed public school district that owns school facilities that are vacant or are being used for purposes other than K-12 education may sell the property to any interested buyer but only on condition that the new owner and its heirs and assigns forever agree to use the property solely as the location for one or more independent public schools as long as the district remains a renewed public school district. The net proceeds from any such sale shall be deposited into the restricted account described in subsection (5) of this section. A renewed public school district that owns school facilities that are still vacant or used for purposes other than K-12 education ten years after the initial school year may sell the property to any buyer without any conditions as long as the net proceeds are deposited into the restricted account.

(7) WIND UP OF FAILING SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT. If an



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

independent public school for any reason discontinues operation before the end of a school year, the superintendent of the renewed public school district may assume control of the independent public school, employ certificated teachers and staff, and otherwise provide for the operation and management of the school, but only for the balance of the school year. The district shall not, however, be required to assume responsibility for any debts incurred by the independent public school before its wind up by the district.

(8) DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO INTERESTED PERSONS. Each renewed public school district shall provide free reasonable access to every interested person to its public records concerning each public school located within the district. Each renewed public school district shall provide free by telephone, mail, facsimile, and electronic mail to any person requesting the information, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each public school located in the district, or in any one or more of the postal zip code areas within the district. Each renewed public school district shall also mail at no charge to any person living in the district the brochures describing up to ten different public schools, but only to the extent that the public schools involved have supplied sufficient copies of their brochures to the district. The district may mail more than ten brochures to interested persons if it chooses to do so.

(9) STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNFUNDED AND UNDERFUNDED MANDATES. If a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the amount allocated by the state to pay for the education of a special needs child who resides in a renewed public school district is not in fact sufficient to comply with the requirements of state and/or federal law, and if the renewed public school district is found to have spent the allocated dollars appropriately, then, to that extent, the state, and not the renewed public school district, shall bear the cost of complying with the court's ruling.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION FUNDS IN RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS. If a majority of the voters in any public school district vote to implement the provisions of this chapter in their district, the district shall become a renewed public school district and shall, beginning with the next school year, promptly redistribute all money received from federal, state, and local sources, as follows:

(1) GOVERNMENT-OPERATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The

district shall redistribute to itself all funds received as a result of the number and special needs status of every student enrolled at its government-operated public schools.

(2) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Except for the payment of a reasonable processing fee, which shall not exceed two percent of the funds redistributed, the district shall redistribute to each independent public school located within the district a fair share of all federal, state and local funds received by the district, other than funds restricted to transportation expenses or capital improvements.

(a) Each renewed public school district shall receive full state funding for every child attending any public school located within the district, regardless of whether these public schools are government-operated or independent.

(b) Each renewed public school district shall redistribute to the independent public schools located within the district, by the 20th of each month during the months of October through September, each independent public school's fair share of all federal, state, and local funds received by the district.

(c) Funds shall be redistributed to each independent public school based on the following formula:

School days in previous month x The annual public school days in the school year funding for each child attending the school plus the additional funds provided for each special needs child attending the school

Expressed as a sentence, the formula is the ratio of the total number of school days in the previous month to the total number of school days in the current school year, multiplied by the annual public funding due for each child enrolled plus the additional annual public funding for each special needs child enrolled. If exact numbers are not available, the district shall use the best available estimate and then make subsequent adjustments as needed.

(d) To be entitled to payment by the 20th of each month, an independent public school shall supply the district, by the 5th of each month, with the identity of all children who attended the school in the previous month, along with their special needs status, and attendance summary.

(e) Distributions shall be prorated for each child who was not enrolled at an independent public school during the entire previous month.

(f) The district may deduct from all funds redistributed to independent public schools a reasonable processing fee, which shall not exceed two percent of the fund.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

redistributed.

(g) The annual public funding due for each child enrolled shall equal the amount of funds the school district expects to receive for all non-special needs children from federal, state and local sources, divided by the number of non-special needs students enrolled in the district.

(h) The annual public funding due for each special needs child enrolled shall equal the amount of funds the school district expects to receive for each of the separate categories of special needs children from federal, state and local sources, divided by the number of special needs students in each category that are enrolled in the district.

(i) This section does not prohibit any public school from operating on a year-round schedule, or a schedule of more than 180 instructional days, and the legislature may, at its option, provide additional funds for public schools that choose to do so.

(3) **PRIVATE SCHOOLS.** Private schools that do not voluntarily convert to independent public schools shall not receive any state or local funds pursuant to this chapter.

(4) **TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.** Renewed public school districts shall provide free transportation for all students residing within the district and attending public schools within the district that are not located within a safe walking distance, as defined by the district, as follows:

(a) **LOW-INCOME AND SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS.** A renewed public school district shall provide free transportation for every low-income and special needs student, regardless of which government-operated public school or independent public school is chosen.

(b) **OTHER STUDENTS.** A renewed public school district may provide free transportation to every student, regardless of which government-operated public school or independent public school is chosen, or it may limit free transportation to one or more of the nearest government-operated public schools. However, a renewed public school district that is willing to provide free transportation to a student attending a government-operated public school shall also provide free transportation to any independent public school chosen by the student's parents that is located within a one-half mile radius of the government-operated public school. In addition, a renewed public school district shall provide free transportation to any student attending any independent public school if the school agrees in writing to reimburse the district monthly for its

marginal cost of providing this service. A renewed public school district may also, at its option, provide free transportation to all or any reasonable category of students attending independent public schools located in the district. A renewed public school district shall be reimbursed by the state for its legitimate transportation expenses as if every independent public school were a government-operated public school.

(5) **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT EXPENSES.** State funds that are constitutionally restricted to capital improvements must be spent on capital improvements. However, except to the minimum extent required by the state constitution, all other state funds distributed to renewed public school districts shall be distributed without restrictions so as not to discriminate against independent public schools or impair their operational flexibility. Renewed public school districts may, however, subject to voter approval, raise additional funds for capital improvements through local levies and bonds.

(6) **OTHER EXPENSES; SPECIAL RULE FOR FEDERAL FUNDS AND PRIVATE GRANTS.** All money received by a renewed public school district that is not redistributed as a result of the previous subsections shall be redistributed on an equal per student basis among all of the public schools in the district. However, all federal funds and private grants that are received by the district subject to certain conditions shall not be redistributed to any independent public school which refuses to either comply with the conditions or pay its reasonable share of obtaining and administering the funds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RENEWED PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS OR INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(1) The state shall not discriminate against renewed public school districts in providing funding or in any other manner.

(2) Except for the requirements set forth in this chapter and any rules adopted in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section, there shall be no other requirements or rules imposed on independent public schools, whether by the state or any county, city, or other government or quasi-governmental entity.

(3) Independent public schools shall receive the same tax exemptions and other tax benefits currently enjoyed by public schools in non-renewed public school districts.

(4) Neither the superintendent of public instruction nor the state board of education may issue rules that limit the operational flexibility of independent public schools unless and until the rules are specifically approved by statute or by a majority vote of all independent public schools.

(5) This section does not authorize the legislature to take any action in collaboration with the superintendent of public



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

instruction or state board of education that the legislature would be prohibited from doing on its own.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. LOCAL SCHOOL LEVIES. A renewed public school district may continue to place levy and bond proposals before the voters in the district, in accordance with the law, but the proposed uses of the proceeds of all such proposals shall be identified in advance of the election and then spent accordingly.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. EQUAL TAX TREATMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE PROVIDERS. Individuals and organizations that compete with renewed public school districts in the sale, lease, or rental of schools, education-related equipment, or supplies to independent public schools shall, with respect to such activities, be taxed by the state and its localities in the same manner and receive the same exemptions as public school districts.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. HOME-BASED EDUCATION PROTECTION CLAUSE. Nothing in this chapter affects the laws and rules in existence on the effective date of this section pertaining to home-based instruction, including chapter 28A.200 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. BENEFIT AND SENIORITY PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. To the extent that any employee of an independent public school would be eligible for any state-financed employment benefits if employed at a government-operated school, he or she shall receive the same state-financed employment benefits while employed at an independent public school. Any government entity that currently offers a non-state financed pension, health care plan, or other benefit plan to an employee who subsequently becomes an employee of an independent public school shall offer each such individual the option of continuing to participate without penalty in any or all of the applicable benefit plans as long as the independent public school pays one hundred percent of the cost of his or her continued participation. If their employment with an independent public school terminates, or if the voters in a renewed public school district vote to return the district to a non-renewed district, all certified teachers and classified employees who were employed by the district in the school year immediately before it

became a renewed public school district shall have the right to resume their employment with the district beginning with the next school year without any loss of salary, benefits, or seniority. Any years employed at an independent public school shall be considered as additional years employed by the district.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION. This chapter shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose of giving local school district voters the option to improve public education within their district through education reforms based on deregulation, accountability, and parental choice.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. SUPPLEMENTAL RULES. This chapter is self-executing. However, the state board of education, the superintendent of public instruction, the educational service districts, local school boards, and local school district superintendents shall use their best efforts to facilitate the successful implementation of the letter and intent of this chapter. To that end, they may take actions and/or issue rules, in the manner provided by law, for purposes of facilitating the successful implementation of this chapter, including routine audits of public school records and operations for purposes of monitoring compliance with this chapter. Any delay in issuing rules or performing any other duty created in this chapter shall not be used to justify any delay in its implementation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. APPLICABILITY OF CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT. The operation of public schools within a renewed public school district is a matter affecting the public interest for the purpose of applying chapter 19.86 RCW. Any person who is injured by an unfair or deceptive act or practice in connection with a public school within a renewed public school district, including but not limited to fraud, misrepresentation, monopolization, or attempted monopolization, is entitled to all of the remedies provided by the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW, including, without limitation, its treble damages provision. In any such litigation, the prevailing party shall recover from the other all of its reasonable costs, including attorneys' fees and expert witness fees. The legislature may enact additional civil and criminal penalties for persons who engage in unfair or deceptive conduct in connection with the operation of public schools within renewed public school districts.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. BINDING ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.

(1) If a renewed public school district and an independent



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 177 (cont.)

public school cannot agree on what constitutes a reasonable rent or any other issue, either party may initiate a binding arbitration before an arbitrator appointed by the presiding judge of the local superior court. Each side shall submit in writing its final offer at least fourteen calendar days before the arbitration hearing. The arbitrator's authority is limited to choosing between the proposed monthly rent or other resolution of the dispute submitted by one side or the other, and the prevailing party shall recover from the other all of its reasonable costs of arbitration, including attorneys' fees and expert witness fees. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final with respect to the issue arbitrated. The superior court shall enter judgment on the award at the request of either party in accordance with RCW 7.04.150.

(2) Disputes between an independent public school or applicant and the superintendent of public instruction concerning the renewal or issuance of a license to operate an independent public school shall be resolved in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Disputes between an independent public school and anyone challenging the conversion of a government-operated public school to an independent public school pursuant to section 5 of this act shall be resolved in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec.22. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec.23. CAPTIONS NOT LAW. Captions used in this act do not constitute any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. Sections 1 through 23 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Within one year of the enactment of this chapter, the house of representatives and senate committees on education shall develop and recommend legislation to bring Title 28A RCW into compliance with this act. Any failure to pass any such legislation shall not, however, affect the validity and enforceability of this chapter.

PROJECT VOTE SMART

Information about federal office holders is available free to Washington voters from Project Vote Smart, a national, nonpartisan program started in 1992. This includes information about voting records, campaign finances, past and current position statements and performance evaluations. Voters can telephone Project Vote Smart at 1-800-622-7627. World wide web address is: <http://www.vote-smart.org>



President and Vice President



**Bill
CLINTON**
Democrat



**AI
GORE**
Democrat

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Four years ago, Bill Clinton and Al Gore set out on a journey to help restore the American Dream for all who were willing to work for it; to have us come together, and not be divided as a nation; and to keep America the strongest force for peace, freedom, and prosperity for the world.

At a time of high unemployment and stagnant wages, of rising crime, welfare and budget deficits, they believed that America could do better — that we could build a bridge to the 21st century by offering more opportunity for all; demanding more responsibility from all; and building a stronger, more united American community.

To do that, President Clinton expanded opportunities for all Americans. Four years later, our economic strategy has given us growth that is both steady and strong. We now make more autos than Japan. We have 915,000 new construction jobs. There is a record number of businesses owned by women. We have cut the deficit by more than half in four years. Our economy has created 10.5 million new jobs and is now the soundest it has been in a generation. The unemployment rate in Washington State has decreased from 8.4% to 5.1% in the last four years. Crime is down four years in a row. And 1.8 million people have moved from welfare to work.

President Clinton's record reveals an unprecedented emphasis on the quality and accessibility of education to all Americans. He has expanded Head Start, increasing early education opportunities for tens-of-thousands of deserving children. So that every child can read on their own by the third grade, President Clinton is mobilizing 30,000 reading specialists and national service corps members, and a volunteer army of one million reading tutors, all across America. And approximately 239,000 students and former students in Washington will be able to benefit from expanded and cheaper student loans.

President Clinton has asked Congress to extend the Family Leave Law, so that parents can take time off for their children's routine medical visits or parent-teacher conferences. Already, Americans have been able to take time off from work to be with a sick family member without fear of losing their jobs 12 million times — so they do not have to choose between being good parents and being good workers. We must help parents balance the demands of the family and the workplace.

Thanks to President Clinton, the air we breathe is cleaner. He issued new standards to cut toxic pollution from chemical plants by 90% and dangerous incinerator emissions by 98%. The Clinton-Gore Administration has also worked for passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act which helps cities provide cleaner, safer drinking water. The President's signing of an executive order has prompted a market for recycled goods unparalleled in the sale of recycled products.

President Clinton is meeting America's challenges by strengthening America's families, increasing educational opportunities and expanding our economy.

President Clinton is the right person to build America's bridge to the twenty-first century.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

President and Vice President



Bob Dole and Jack Kemp have long and distinguished records of public service. Their candidacy for President and Vice-President is based on the Dole/Kemp 15% tax cut plan and a forward-looking, pro-growth agenda of more opportunity, a smaller government, and stronger and safer families.

Dole grew up in a small town in western Kansas. During World War II, he fought in Italy with the legendary 10th Mountain Division and was gravely wounded in battle. Although doctors were sure he would die, Dole fought back from his injuries and recovered.

Dole worked his way from the Kansas House of Representatives through Congress to the U.S. Senate. Over his career, Dole earned the respect and admiration of members of both parties for being a man of honor and keeping his word.

While in Congress, Dole helped pass landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. Dole's proudest accomplishments included his role in the commission that saved Social Security from bankruptcy, his bipartisan work to create the food stamps program, and his success in passing the Reagan tax cuts of 1981, which have already saved American taxpayers more than \$1.9 trillion.

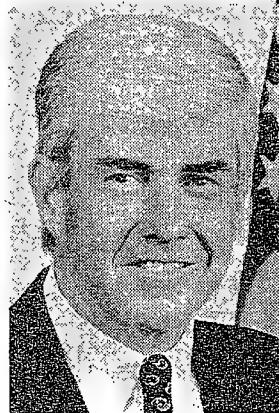
Kemp was born and raised in Los Angeles, California. His father was a trucker who started his own small firm, and his mother was a public school teacher. Kemp started out professionally not in politics but in football as a quarterback for the San Diego Chargers and the Buffalo Bills. Following his retirement from football, Kemp won a seat in Congress in upstate New York.

Kemp gained national prominence in Congress for his proposal to pass dramatic, across-the-board tax cuts to invigorate the American economy. In 1980, Kemp convinced Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan to run on his plan, and once Reagan was elected, Kemp helped push his tax cuts through Congress.

In 1989, President George Bush appointed Kemp as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, a position Kemp used to take his message of hope and opportunity to America's inner cities. As HUD Secretary, Kemp championed the idea of urban enterprise zones to encourage business development in the inner city and worked to empower urban tenants by selling them the public housing units in which they lived.

Bob Dole and Jack Kemp strongly believe that we must cut taxes and balance the budget to bring jobs, hope, and prosperity to every American family. As President and Vice-President, they will pass a responsible, pro-growth economic package that includes a 15% across-the-board tax cut, an additional \$500-per-child tax credit, and a balanced budget by 2002. A Dole/Kemp administration will mean higher wages, more jobs, faster growth, smaller government, safer streets, and more opportunity for every American.

Dole is married to Elizabeth, President of the American Red Cross, and has one daughter, Robin. Kemp is married to the former Joanne Main and has four children and eleven grandchildren.



**Bob
DOLE**
Republican

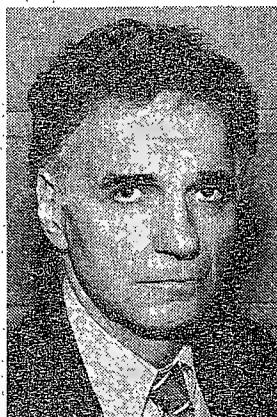
**Jack
KEMP**
Republican

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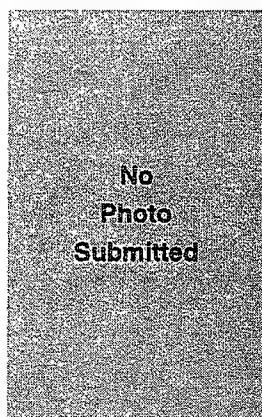


President and Vice President



**Ralph
NADER**
Independent
Candidate

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**Winona
LaDUKE**
Independent
Candidate

Long ago, Thomas Jefferson declared the enduring principle that the purpose of representative government is "to curb the excesses of the monied interests." Today the two major parties serve the monied interests — especially the global corporations and their damaging impact on our political, economic, educational and cultural institutions. The two major parties are quite similar in their surrender to corporate interests that fund them and hire their operatives. Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties have allowed the corporate government to take over the political government so that it is now a government of the Exxons, by the General Motors and for the DuPonts. What this means is that the unaccountable power of corporations, with their lobbyists, their own media and their lawyers, are dismantling our democracy which is the greatest problem-solving and justice-advancing mechanism ever devised. In its place is an intensifying concentration of power and wealth, including the peoples' wealth embracing four trillion dollars in pensions funds, trillions of dollars in mutual insurance and banking assets, the public lands, the public airwaves and other taxpayer assets, in fewer and fewer hands.

In the long struggle to build our democracy, our forebearers knew that excessive concentration of power drags a society into trouble and injustice. At least eighty percent of American workers have experienced a decline in their standard of living; adjusted for inflation, their wages have declined about 20% since the early Seventies. Almost one in four children live in poverty. Although the citizens' environmental movement has caused improvements, still toxic contamination of our air, our water, our soil and our food needs attention. The media, using our public airwaves, is dominated by violent, sensual addictive entertainment that is flooding the minds of young children. Concerns of millions of Americans are ignored or over-ridden.

When a society is in trouble, the need is for more democracy, not less democracy. The major party candidates will not campaign on strengthening the tools of democracy for voter/citizens, taxpayers, workers, consumers and investors. They will not seriously focus on campaign finance reform, corporate crime and corporate welfare, which are at epidemic levels as reported in the Wall Street Journal, are ignored as campaign issues. By either their actions or rhetoric, the major candidates are pounding on children and lower-income Americans while they use your tax dollars - tens of billions yearly - to subsidize the Rich and Powerful.

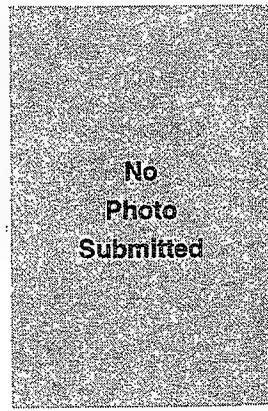
My candidacy for President is to help build a progressive political force for the future that provides you with the voice, power and tools to shape America's future. Voters should not be left to choose between the Bad and the Worse. They should be able to announce that their vote is to deny the politics of corruption and greed their support and to vote Green as a signal of a responsive political system in the making that is run by an informed and aroused citizenry.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

President and Vice President



**Ross
PEROT
Reform Party**



**Pat
CHOATE
Reform Party**

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I want to be your President... I care deeply about the legacy we are leaving to our children. We are at a critical moment in our nation's history and our failure to act now will leave the children of tomorrow a broken and destroyed nation.

With the prospect of a soaring five trillion dollar debt, out-of-control spending is destroying our future. It is time we - not the special interests - determine our future.

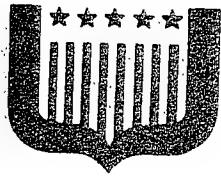
My commitment to you will be:

- The highest ethical standards for officials at all levels of government
- Real campaign finance reform
- Balance the budget and pass a Balance Budget Amendment
- A new tax system that is fair and less complicated
- Trade agreements that promote fair trade and American jobs for future generations
- Protect Medicare/Medicaid and Social Security for the elderly while creating a new sustainable system for future generations

By working together, we can solve these problems and leave a better and stronger country to our children and grandchildren.

As your president, I will be proud to work for you, the *owners*, of this *great nation!*

For further information, call (509) 468-7801.



President and Vice President



**Monica Gail
MOOREHEAD**
Workers World Party



**Gloria
La RIVA**
Workers World Party

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Imagine a president descended from slaves. Whose first political act was to refuse to play "Dixie" in her high-school band.

Now imagine her running mate. A Chicana activist and member of the Bay Area Typographical Union.

Monica Moorehead for president and Gloria La Riva for vice president. Two working women. Two people of color. Both fighters against big business and reaction for over 20 years.

Workers World Party is running in the elections to answer the lies of the big business candidates. All they offer is more layoffs, more homelessness, more racism, and more of us in prison.

But there is a solution: socialism. That means putting people's needs first. It means taking the profit away from the corporations and the military. For the vast majority of people, socialism means the possibility of real freedom.

Only an active, fighting, united workers movement can win the things we need.

We demand a ban on layoffs and plant closings by corporations like Boeing, Microsoft and Weyerhaeuser. Moorehead calls for a minimum wage of \$12.75. She would take measures to raise wages, end corporate union-busting, and create good jobs for the unemployed. This would start to put an end to corporate restructuring that has devastated millions of lives.

How can tax breaks for the rich be on the agenda when workers' wages are falling? Social programs like welfare are important forms of protection won by the workers' movement. We would expand social benefits by taking over the trillion-dollar Pentagon budget.

Moorehead and La Riva would expand affirmative action and launch a people's investigation into the racist burnings of Black churches. The scapegoating of immigrants must stop. We demand full rights for all workers, regardless of citizenship.

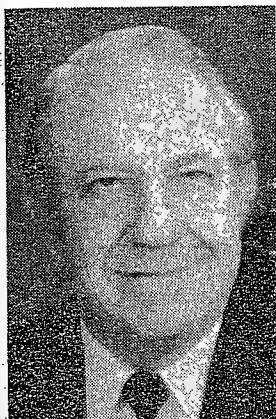
Young people need decent jobs and the right to the best education, not incarceration and the racist death penalty. We demand freedom for Mumia Abu-Jamal, Leonard Peltier, Mark Cook and all political prisoners. We also want punishment for killer cops such as those responsible for the murders of African Americans Eddie Anderson and Antonio Jackson. We support Native American rights and sovereignty.

Moorehead and La Riva defend women's right to choose. We support full rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered people, including the right to marry, adopt children, and live and work with dignity. We call for free universal health care, including abortion, sex reassignment and a Manhattan Project to find a cure for AIDS. Clean up Hanford, the country's largest nuclear waste dump.

Socialism could do all this and more. The United States has the resources to provide a decent life for everyone living here, and to make reparations to other countries plundered by U.S. imperialism. We don't expect to win socialism through elections, but we are challenging the bosses' candidates and showing there is a real alternative.

This year, don't throw away your vote. Send the bosses and bigots a clear message. Vote for two workers, two women of color. Vote Workers World Party.

President and Vice President



**Charles E.
COLLINS**
Independent
Candidate

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**Rosemary
GIUMARRA**
Independent
Candidate

The Democrats and the Republicans, under Clinton and Dole, have given us the largest tax increase in history, N.A.F.T.A. and G.A.T.T. which have stolen our manufacturing jobs and lowered our standard of living, the W.T.O. which threatens our national sovereignty, and *repeated attacks* to destroy the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Amendments to our Constitution.

I am the only Presidential candidate who will *pay off* the national debt, without negative effects. How? The Federal Reserve is owned by private bankers who control our money in circulation, which we print, they buy for 2.7 cents per bill regardless of denomination, then *lend* back to us at full face value plus interest. This is where most of our national debt came from! When I am President, we will buy back the Fed under laws already in existence, for around \$500 million, return the Fed's assets and functions to the National Treasury, and then own most of our own debt, thus nullified. The rest of the debt will be paid off by schedule—we will not renege. We will create a debt-free, interest-free currency like Lincoln and Kennedy, with same smooth transition.

I will *end income tax* and the intrusive I.R.S. forever. Right now, nearly *all* of our income tax money is going straight to the Fed to pay interest on the national debt. When that is paid off, there will be no need for income tax. This will release 1.2 trillion (in saved taxes and accounting costs) into the economy, which can boost our yearly G.N.P. by up to \$12 trillion, according to government cash flow figures. We will also end taxes on property, inheritance and estate. Constitutional taxes such as Tariffs are all that run the government now, and are all we will need.

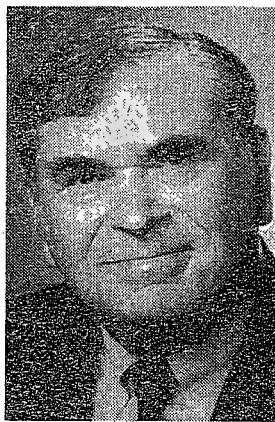
I will reduce the size of government and balance the budget *now*. I will eliminate *all* wasteful bureaucracy, including all oppressive and unconstitutional agencies such as the C.I.A., B.A.T.F. and F.E.M.A. I will also eliminate Emergency and War Powers given to the President by Congress, and Executive Orders, to end this perpetual "State of National Emergency" since 1933!

Finally, I will end N.A.F.T.A., G.A.T.T., A.I.D., and the W.T.O. agreements and bring back American jobs! We will negotiate unrestricted *fair* trade around the world. We will withdraw from the U.N. and protect American Sovereignty. We will rebuild U.S. defensive strength and employ a real missile defense system. I will appoint federal judges who will protect *all* of our Constitutional Rights for which our Founding Fathers died.

Elect Independent businessman and statesman from Florida, Charles Collins for President, and California businesswoman Rosemary Giumarra for Vice President. Return to One Nation Under God, the Constitution, and the undiluted Bill of Rights. Restore the American Dream for our children's and grandchildren's future.

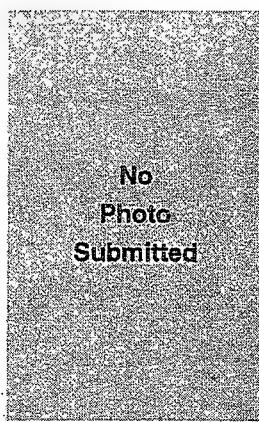


President and Vice President



**Howard
PHILLIPS**
U.S. Taxpayers
Party

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**Herbert W.
TITUS**
U.S. Taxpayers
Party

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

I will end legal abortion by naming Federal judges who acknowledge the legal personhood of the unborn child and by instructing U.S. attorneys to prosecute abortionists for violations of Federal statutes and regulations.

I will veto funding for judges who unconstitutionally disregard Article IV due process protections for unborn children and the elderly.

I will cut the Federal government down to Constitutional size, vetoing any budget with even a penny for Planned Parenthood, the Department of Education, the IRS, National Endowment for the Arts, Legal Services Corporation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, etc.

I will propose Constitutional budgets (with surpluses) which, with the return of Federally-controlled lands to the states and the people, will help eliminate the national debt.

I will veto all direct Federal taxation, including taxes on income, social security, capital gains, inheritance, and small business.

Individuals and families will have more to spend as the Federal government is stripped of its ability to rob the productive and redistribute their earnings and assets to the indolent.

I will withdraw the U.S. from all institutions of the New World Order, including the United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, NAFTA, World Trade Organization, and all of the others which deprive us of independence and liberty.

My comprehensive objective is to restore American jurisprudence to its Biblical presuppositions and the Federal government to its Constitutional boundaries. The death penalty must be fully available to states and localities to deal with murderers and rapists.

Key Issues: Prohibit abortion - Taxpayers Party (TP) (Yes), Republicans (GOP) (No), Democrats (Dems) (No); Withdraw from the New World Order - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); Abolish the IRS and the income tax - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); End racial and sex quotas - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); Eliminate Federal Welfare - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); Stop Federal involvement in education - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); Defund the Left - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); Restrict judicial tyranny - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No); 100% support for the 2nd Amendment - TP (Yes), GOP (No), Dems (No).

In 1995, for the first time in decades Republicans controlled both houses of Congress but, instead of fulfilling their mandate, they betrayed it, determining to continue funding for Planned Parenthood, pro-homosexual "AIDS education" subsidies, an expanded Federal role in education, the Bosnian intervention, Bill Clinton's \$50 billion "Mexican Hayride," NAFTA, GATT, the World Trade Organization, and increased bureaucratic control over our private health care.

Taxes have not been cut. The radical Legal Services Corporation has not been abolished, and the perverse assaults on our nation's culture by the National Endowment for the Arts have not been halted. There is \$60 million more for "Goals 2000."

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats can be counted upon to deliver the changes which are needed because they have made a "god" of pragmatism, even when such pragmatism causes them to betray their oaths to the Constitution of the United States.

President and Vice President



**James E.
HARRIS**
Socialist Workers
Party

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**Laura
GARZA**
Socialist Workers
Party

The socialist candidates offer a voice for working people. We campaign against the reactionary policies of the Democrats and Republicans — parties of war, racism, and economic depression. We stand with working people everywhere, from Ireland to Palestine to the U.S., who face brutal assaults on our rights and living standards mounted by a wealthy minority, and the parties that do their bidding.

We unconditionally support Cuba's right to defend its sovereignty and socialism. We urge workers and young people to study Cuba's revolutionary example and to defend it against Washington's brutal embargo and the recently enacted Helms-Burton bill.

We stand with strikers like those at McDonnell Douglas and the Detroit News. We stand with immigrant workers, scapegoated by capitalist politicians from Buchanan to Clinton, from Dole to Perot.

These politicians blame working people — those who create all wealth — for the problems and breakdowns in society. Part of this assault is what ultrarightist Buchanan has dubbed the "cultural war" — the propaganda offensive against abortion rights, for prayer in schools, and for "family values" — as the answer to capitalism's crisis. These politicians promote nationalism and chauvinism to divide working people.

Capitalism, with its social crises, depression conditions and political instability is responsible for the problems workers and family farmers face. Competition among imperialist powers like the U.S., Germany and Japan leads to growing use of military force — from Yugoslavia to the China sea — and more wars like the Gulf War.

We oppose these wars for profits and advance proposals based on internationalism — common interests of working people across borders — not nationalism. We advocate an Action Program for "Jobs for All" by shortening the work week with no cut in pay and a massive public works program to rebuild roads, schools, hospitals and housing.

Employers profit from the oppression of Blacks, Latinos and women and use divisions within the working class to keep us from waging a united struggle for political power. Stronger affirmative action — a more level playing field in hiring, housing and education — is the way to organize the united fight needed today.

The socialist candidates are active unionists who work with coworkers to strengthen the unions to fight union busting and for the rights of all.

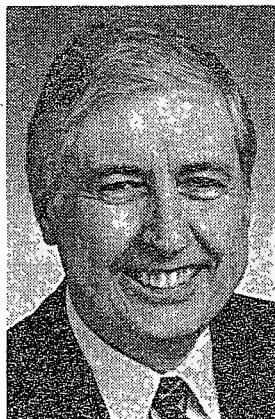
As their crisis deepens the capitalist class will attempt to impose fascism and drag humanity into another world war. This will mean a frontal assault on the working class. Working people will resist, and as we do, fight for a different kind of government.

Our campaign points to the historic necessity of overthrowing the rule of the exploiting class and fighting for a workers and farmers government that will run society in the interests of the majority of humanity, like revolutionary Cuba.

We will hit the streets, factories, and campuses to discuss the bipartisan attacks on entitlements, and how to fight them. We especially appeal to youth repelled by this dog-eat-dog society — capitalism, and urge you to join the Young Socialists, an international revolutionary youth organization.



President and Vice President



**Harry
BROWNE**
Libertarian Party



**Jo
JORGENSEN**
Libertarian Party

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Government doesn't work.

It doesn't deliver the mail on time, it doesn't keep the cities safe, it doesn't educate our children properly.

And Washington, D.C. is government at its worst.

The solution isn't to reform the federal government, or to find someone who can better manage big government. It is to reduce the federal government to the absolute minimum.

If elected President I will pressure Congress until it gets the federal government out of all areas not authorized in the Constitution — welfare, education, housing, transportation, crime control, health care, agriculture, and much else.

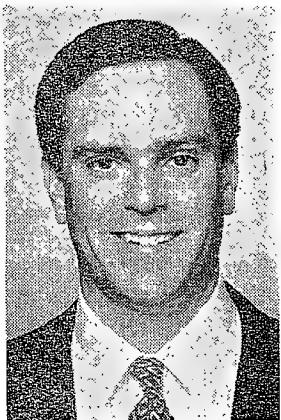
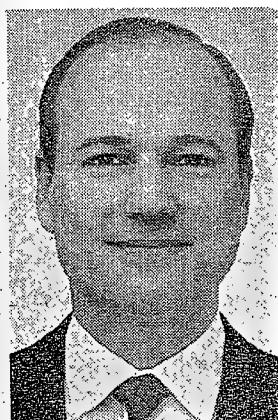
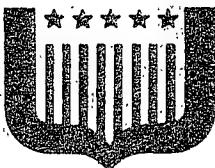
This will reduce the federal budget sufficiently to repeal the federal income tax immediately and replace it with nothing — no flat tax, no sales tax. We can finance the constitutionally authorized functions of government — national defense, the judiciary, and a few other activities — with the revenues already being collected in tariffs and excise taxes.

Everything you make will be yours to spend, to save, to give away as you see fit. No longer will the politicians confiscate a large portion of your earnings and then dole back some of it to you as though you were a child on an allowance.

No Republican or Democratic politician is interested in reducing substantially the government's interference in your life. If you want smaller government, you must vote Libertarian — for President and for Congress.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

President and Vice President



**John
HAGELIN**
Natural Law Party

**Vinton D. "Mike"
TOMPKINS**
Natural Law Party

Campaign Address:
Dr. John Hagelin for President, 1996
51 W. Washington
Fairfield, IA 52556
Telephone: (515) 472-2040
E-Mail: info@natural-law.org
Internet: www.natural-law.org

John Hagelin is a prominent Harvard-trained quantum physicist who has worked for the past 12 years to introduce into government cost-effective, prevention-oriented solutions to America's pressing problems. His running mate, Dr. Mike Tompkins, is a Harvard graduate and a scholar of American history.

In 1992, Dr. Hagelin helped to make the Natural Law Party a major third-party force with his highly publicized Presidential bid to bring "the light of science into politics."

Under Dr. Hagelin's and Dr. Tompkin's leadership, in 1992 the Natural Law Party was on the ballot in 32 states and fielded 125 candidates for office. This year, the Natural Law Party expects to run 1000 candidates for federal, state, and local offices on ballots nationwide.

What the Natural Law Party Offers Voters:

Economy: Cost-effective solutions to national problems of rising crime, spiraling health care costs, rehabilitation, etc., will eliminate the budget deficit and retire the national debt while lowering taxes significantly. Reduced taxes will stimulate the economy, cut unemployment, and provide the basis for long-term economic growth and prosperity.

Energy and Environment: Under appropriate government policies, environment and economy are not at odds. The Natural Law Party will support the development of new jobs and industries in energy conservation, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and related fields that will further the interest of both the economy and the environment.

Health Care: Extensive research shows that prevention-oriented health and prevention-oriented natural medicine will provide better health and cut health care costs by more than half. The resulting savings of hundreds of billions of dollars will allow government to ensure high-quality health care to millions of Americans who currently do not qualify for Medicaid and cannot afford the high cost of private insurance.

Education: The Natural Law Party promotes educational programs that directly unfold intelligence, creativity, moral reasoning, and higher states of consciousness. Because such education is highly relevant to the student's own life, it will put an end to the growing attrition from our nation's schools and colleges. This approach will help eliminate functional and technological illiteracy, and will substantially boost our national productivity and international competitiveness.

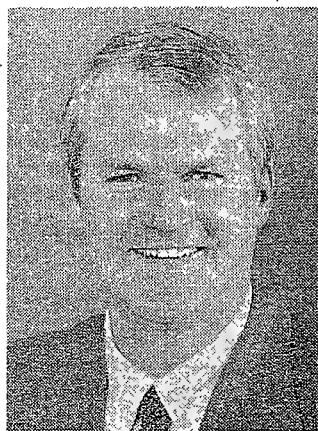
Crime, Violence, Drugs, and the Inner City: The Natural Law Party supports effective job training, technical training, and management training programs combined with practical programs to develop an individual's intelligence and full mental potential.

The Natural Law Party also promotes proven programs to dissolve accumulated stress in the inner-city environments. Such programs, which including Transcendental Meditation, have been shown to relieve not only the physiological symptoms of stress, such as high blood pressure, but also to reduce symptoms of societal stress, such as crime, violence, accidents, and hospital admissions, and to promote positive trends throughout society.



United States Representative

Third Congressional District



Brian BAIRD

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Brian Baird for Congress
P.O. Box 11189
Olympia, WA 98508-1189
Telephone: (360) 956-9175
E-Mail: baird@teleport.com
Internet: <http://www.teleport.com/~baird/>

Brian Baird knows we need representatives in Congress who understand the everyday hopes and concerns of working people and their families.

Growing up in a small ranching and farming community, Brian learned early the value of hard work and community. His father was

a schoolteacher, his mother ran a small business, and Brian worked his way through high school and college by hauling garbage, picking fruit, and clearing trails.

Brian now teaches at Pacific Lutheran University and is a practicing medical psychologist working with patients battling cancer and other life threatening illnesses. Brian Baird knows firsthand the real impact of political decisions — decisions that mean the difference between health or illness, between keeping families together or driving them apart, between helping people get ahead or letting them fall behind.

Republican Linda Smith voted 95% with Newt Gingrich. To cut Medicare and Medicaid by more than \$460 billion; To give huge tax breaks to the wealthiest people in the country; To weaken protections for clean air, clean water, and meat inspections; To eliminate programs that help middle income kids go to college; To let the very rich renounce their U.S. citizenship to avoid taxes; To allow the permanent replacement of striking workers; To deny women the right to choice; To let corporations raid their employees' hard earned pension funds.

Linda Smith's been in politics 13 years. It is time for change.

Brian Baird will fight for the Middle Class: For family wage jobs and economic opportunity; For Medicare, Medicaid and affordable health care for all Americans; For a responsibly balanced federal budget; For educational opportunities for children and young adults; For real campaign reforms; For clean air, water and safe food; For families and communities.

Elect someone who will work for you in Congress. Vote **Brian Baird - Democrat**.



Linda SMITH

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Linda Smith
P.O. Box 65117
Vancouver, WA 98665
Telephone: (360) 604-2717

When over 34,000 people sent Linda Smith to Congress in 1994 as Washington state's first-ever write-in candidate, they knew exactly what they were looking for.

Linda Smith led a successful initiative campaign in 1992 to reduce the influence of special-interest lobbyists.

And in 1993, she authored an initiative to the people that places reasonable limits on state spending and tax increases.

As a state legislator, she authored major reforms to our state's foster care system, helped establish a maternity care program for low-income families, sponsored protections for senior citizens from out-of-state pension taxes and sponsored legislation to establish a WSU branch campus in Vancouver.

In Congress, Linda Smith has tenaciously fought for change — targeting everything from taxpayer-paid subsidies for the tobacco industry to lobbyists' checkbooks in Washington D.C.

Linda Smith doesn't accept contributions from special-interest PACs and doesn't hold fundraisers in Washington D.C. Instead, she travels home frequently to meet with voters in her district holding 33 "town hall" meetings in 21 cities in her first term.

She led the fight to impose a "gift ban" on members of Congress. She pushed the issue of campaign finance reform to the forefront and continues her battle — even crossing her own party's leadership — to return campaigns back home to the people.

Rep. Smith successfully pushed a new federal law that protects seniors' pensions from "source taxes" and held national hearings on small business tax relief as the first freshman woman in U.S. history to be appointed chair of a subcommittee.

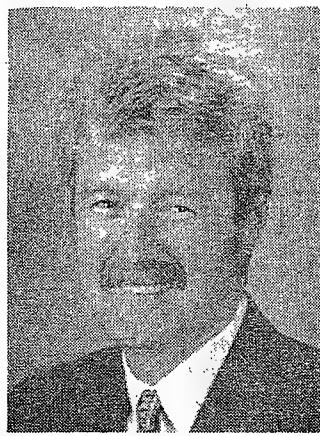
She supported a ban on oil drilling off the Washington coast and incentives for developing habitat conservation areas for endangered species.

Linda, and husband Vern, have two children and six grandchildren. They live in Hazel Dell.

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United States Representative

Fourth Congressional District



Rick LOCKE

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Rick Locke for Congress
P.O. Box 900
Richland, WA 99352
Internet: <http://www.cbvcp.com/locke>



Doc HASTINGS

Republican

Campaign Address:
Friends of Doc Hastings
6515 W. Clearwater
Kennewick, WA 99336
Telephone: (509) 736-1510

In 1994, I made a commitment to be your voice in the other Washington, and every day I've worked to do just that.

Together, we reformed Congress by forcing it to live under the same laws as everyone else, reduced committee staff by one-third and slashed millions of dollars from the Congressional budget.

My name is Rick Locke and I am running for Congress. I was raised in Central Washington and I live in Richland with my wife Tracey, and my sons, Andrew, 7, and Billy, 2. I am the owner of a small business that exports environmental technologies and know what it means to make every dollar work. I am running for Congress because of a simple idea — that the people of Central Washington deserve a Congressman who will speak for them, not Newt Gingrich.

Since he took office, Congressman "Doc" Hastings has voted with Newt Gingrich 98% of the time — the *highest* of any new member of Congress. Two years ago, Doc Hastings stood out at Hanford and promised to *support* the clean-up, then went back to Washington, D.C. and voted *against* it because Newt Gingrich told him to and as a result, 4,500 workers lost their jobs. They, and we, deserve better.

Doc Hastings also voted to cut funding for Head Start, end student loans for 5,800 Washington families, and slash over 3 billion dollars from our state's Medicare budget in order to fund tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans. He also voted to weaken the Clean Water Act putting our communities and economy at risk.

Balancing the budget is my number one priority, but I will not do it on the backs of Senior Citizens, children, and the middle class.

It's clear that Doc Hastings has his priorities wrong. If these issues matter to you and your families as much as they do to me, I hope you'll support my candidacy and help bring representation back to Central Washington. Thank you for your time.

Together, we passed the first balanced budget in a generation and reduced federal spending by \$32 billion. We also helped hardworking families by requiring that future tax increases must be approved by a three-fifths vote.

Together, we strengthened our agricultural and resource base by delaying enforcement of water spreading regulations, speeding timber salvage sales, reforming the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and preserving the Market Access Program.

Together, we worked to make Hanford more efficient by speeding testing of new cleanup technologies, reducing burdensome regulations and moving dollars from headquarters bureaucracy into the field. Together, we also worked to save the FFTF and 400 potential new jobs.

Together, we've made protecting families government's first priority by promoting fundamental tax reform, passing a \$500 per child tax credit, and reducing the role of federal bureaucrats and social engineers in education and returning that power to parents.

And, together, we've made America better by passing Welfare Reform that ends the cycle of hopelessness and dependency, and real Health Care Reform that allows Medical Savings Accounts and ensures that workers can take their health insurance with them to a new employer.

Your support has given me the opportunity to take the common sense values you and I share back to Washington, D.C. On Election Day, I'm asking for your vote to keep our fight for change going strong and insure that our children have the same opportunity we did to enjoy a happy, healthy and prosperous future.

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United States Representative

Fifth Congressional District



Judy OLSON

Democrat

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Committee to Elect Judy Olson
164 S. Washington, Suite 3
Spokane, WA 99204
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E-Mail: judyo@spokane.net
Internet: www.intrlink.net/~judyo/index.htm

My Congressional candidacy is based on my belief that government should work as hard as the people it serves.

As a fourth generation farmer who has served as a full partner on

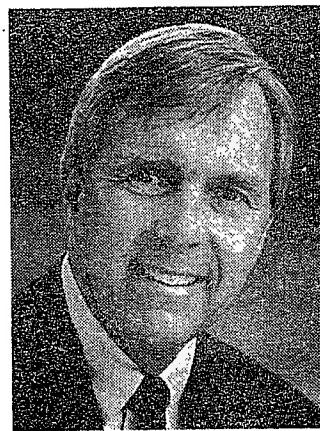
my family's Garfield-area farm for the past twenty years, I understand, firsthand, the value of hard work. My leadership experience as the first woman president of both the Washington Association of Wheat Growers and the National Association of Wheat Growers has prepared me for the challenges of public office. As your Congressional Representative, I will fight for the issues we care most about — a vibrant economy, safer streets, the well-being of senior citizens, and a brighter future for our children.

I envision an America where families, by pulling together and working hard, can once again share in the American dream. This endeavor, however, cannot be accomplished without the cooperation and commitment of our elected representatives.

I believe it's time to make government work for the people of the Fifth District — not wealthy special interests. I am running for Congress to give our hardworking families, small business owners, seniors, and children a strong and compassionate voice in Washington, D.C.

As a small businesswoman who understands the importance of fiscal responsibility, I will be committed to balancing the federal budget — but not at the expense of seniors or children. Through diligent consensus-building, I will create economic opportunities for Washington farmers and workers by pursuing reasonable environmental policies. At the same time, I will ensure that all of our children are afforded the educational opportunities to prepare them for the 21st Century.

I invite you to join me on Election Day. Working together, our shared vision of Washington state will become a shining reality.



George R. NETHERCUTT, Jr.

Republican

Campaign Address:
Nethercutt for Congress
P.O. Box 1995
Spokane, WA 99210

Born and raised in Spokane, George Nethercutt graduated from Washington State University and received his law degree from Gonzaga University Law School. Before his election to Congress in 1994, he practiced adoption, probate and business law. He is married and has two school-age children.

As eastern Washington's representative in Washington, D.C., George frequently returns home to listen to us, and has supported legislation based on what he hears. When workers complained that they are taxed twice on their wages, he introduced the Working Americans Wage Restoration Act which allows them to deduct payroll taxes, saving \$1,770 per year for a two-income family..

Serving on the House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee, he has fought for farmers, funding agricultural research and protecting Market Transition Payments when others tried to cut them. He has worked to reduce agriculture regulations and has written legislation allowing farmers to farm for the market rather than the government.

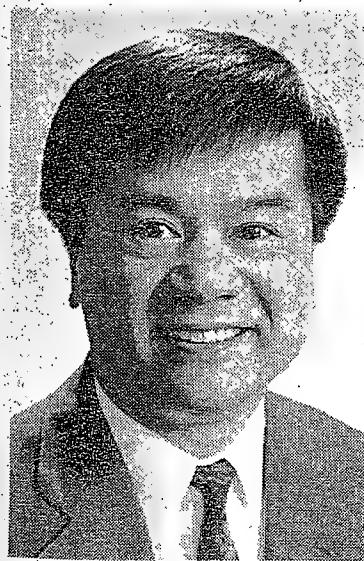
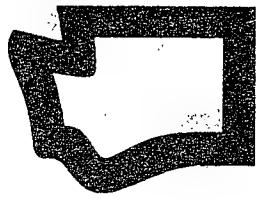
He is proud to be part of the most successful Congress in a generation, the first to pass a balanced budget which will provide Americans with more opportunities through lower taxes, higher wages, better jobs and more free time.

He voted to preserve the Medicare system and prevent it from going bankrupt. He also supported the most fundamental welfare changes in 60 years, replacing welfare with workfare. He supports stronger and safer families by fighting drugs and violent crime. He wants to stop illegal immigration, strengthen English as our common language and reinforce our American heritage.

In his second term, George will build upon the progress he already has made. He will remain accessible to us, because he is a representative who understands that to represent means to listen. George listens. What he hears in eastern Washington guides what he does in Washington, D.C.

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Governor



Gary LOCKE Democrat

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Gary Locke for Governor
P.O. Box 4190
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 624-1996
E-Mail: elect@locke96.com
Internet: <http://www.locke96.com>

Son of an army veteran, Gary Locke grew up in public housing and earned a university scholarship before serving in state and local government. As Governor, Gary Locke will ensure that every family has the opportunity to face the future with hope and optimism.

Education — the great equalizer. Gary Locke is proof that education creates a path to success for everyone. As Governor, he'll insist that our students learn to read, that our graduates qualify for high-wage jobs and that all families have access to lifelong education.

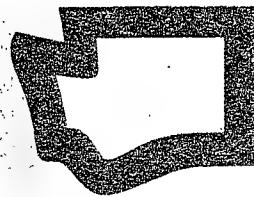
Safe neighborhoods, safe families. Gary Locke's father was shot and robbed in his own store. As Governor, he'll insist on hard time for armed crime and support local communities fighting against crime, gangs, and drugs.

Gary Locke is the **only** candidate with the vision, leadership and experience we need in our next Governor.

- **As a deputy prosecutor**, Gary tackled difficult murder, assault and armed-robbery cases — and won.
- **As state House Appropriations chairman**, Gary Locke increased funding for education by cutting bureaucracy. *The Seattle Times called him our most effective legislator.*
- **As King County Executive**, Gary Locke merged agencies, built a new regional jail (on time and under budget) and provided job training and education to at-risk youths so they can become productive citizens.

Gary Locke is endorsed by: Washington State Patrol Troopers Association • Washington Education Association • Washington Federation of State Employees • Northwest, King, Pierce, Olympic Peninsula and Longview-Kelso Building and Construction Trades Councils.

"Locke's goals as Governor build on the same issues he worked on as a legislator and county executive. He . . . will strengthen education, reform government regulation of business, preserve the environment, increase public safety and streamline state government. But . . . what matters most is his ability to handle crises." Seattle Post-Intelligencer, July 16, 1996.



Governor



**Ellen
CRASWELL**
Republican
Campaign Address:
Ellen Craswell for Governor
20730 Bond Road N.E.,
Suite 101
Poulsbo, WA 98370
Telephone: (360) 779-1611
E-Mail: craswell@kendaco.com
telebyte.com

Ellen Craswell agrees with George Washington and other Founding Fathers that a free nation must be built upon a moral foundation, one that protects life, liberty, and property—a foundation of strong families, religious and economic freedom, and limited government.

During her 16 years in the Washington State Legislature, Ellen Craswell rose to leadership while fighting consistently for lower taxes, less government, and the protection of traditional family values.

Ellen understands that big, expensive government is restricting our rights, our freedoms, our job opportunities, and our incomes. While in the State Senate, her colleagues dubbed her "Senator No" because they knew she would not vote for tax increases.

As governor, Ellen Craswell would review all state programs to see if they are constitutionally justified, eliminating those that are not, and rolling back taxes accordingly. Executive decisions would be based on policies that protect rights, strengthen families, encourage personal responsibility, and assure swift and certain punishment for law breakers.

Ellen Craswell's goals include major cuts in the property tax, the Business and Occupation Tax, and the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax. She will eliminate intrusive regulations on businesses, farms, private property, homes, and families.

Ellen believes that control of education belongs to parents and their local school boards, and will initiate the repeal of costly state mandates.

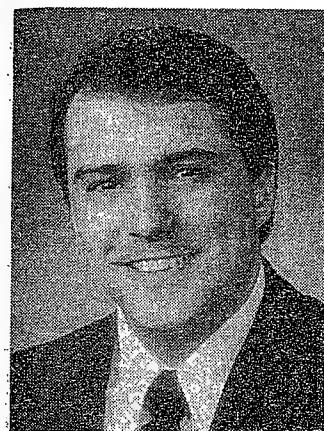
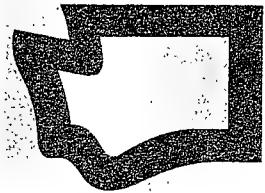
Regarding crime, Ellen Craswell supports tougher sentences and broader use of the death penalty with limited appeals.

Ellen Craswell was born and raised in Washington. She and her husband, Bruce, have been married 42 years, have four grown children and 14 grandchildren. They know that we must look to the principles that made our country great if we are to leave a safe, free, and economically prosperous state for our children and grandchildren. Together, by God's grace, we can rebuild the right foundation for the future!

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Lieutenant Governor

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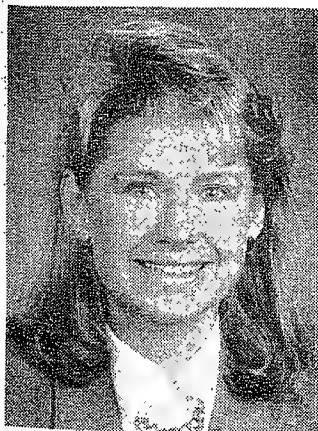


Brad OWEN

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Brad Owen
East 1931 Highway 3
Shelton, WA 98584
Telephone: (360) 753-4205
E-Mail: owen96@olywa.net
Internet: <http://www.olywa.net/owen96>

As Lieutenant Governor, I will be a full-time and caring activist, turning the war on drugs into a coordinated effort in education and prevention. The answer to our state's troubling teenage drug abuse rate will not be found in the county jail or in millions of dollars for new state programs. We need determined leadership. Through aggressive prevention efforts, we can save millions of dollars in state revenue, as well as create a future for our children. In the minds of young people, no one in the prevention community can compete with rock and movie stars who openly glorify drug use, let alone the billions spent on alcohol advertising. Yet, by continuing my work in the schools (over 200 now) showing kids that at every level of leadership drug use is considered a paramount danger to friends, family and society, we can make a difference. Also, no other candidate provides my amount of experience to preside over the state senate (20 years in the legislature, 14 in the senate). I will restore the dignity, decorum and professionalism of the John Cherberg years, creating an environment in the legislature that the people of Washington can be proud of.



Ann ANDERSON

Republican

Campaign Address:
Friends for Ann Anderson
P.O. Box 29027
Bellingham, WA 98228-0027
Telephone: (360) 647-3733
E-Mail: aaltgov@az.com
Internet: <http://www.sanjuan.com/AnnAndersonforLtGov>

Common Sense—Uncommon Leadership. Ann Anderson cares deeply about our future. Her vision for Washington includes; quality education for our children, loving care for our elderly, safe streets and neighborhoods, maintaining the beauty and majesty of our state, and building a diversified economic base capable of providing living-wage jobs.

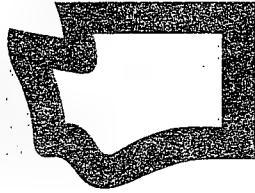
Reaching these goals requires hard work, boundless energy, common sense, and strong leadership. **Those words describe Ann Anderson.** As a State Senator from Whatcom County for ten years, Ann has earned a reputation for effective, common-sense leadership. She has displayed boundless energy, hard-nosed but fair negotiation skills, and has shown the courage and conviction to stand firm for what she believes.

Common sense tells us that cutting red tape and getting excessive government out of the way of productive citizens will enable us to put more resources into improving education, protecting the environment, providing affordable housing, and putting more police officers on our streets — all without raising taxes.

As Lieutenant Governor, Ann Anderson will convene a high-powered citizen's commission to reform our complicated and confusing regulatory system and decrease our frustration with unresponsive government agencies.

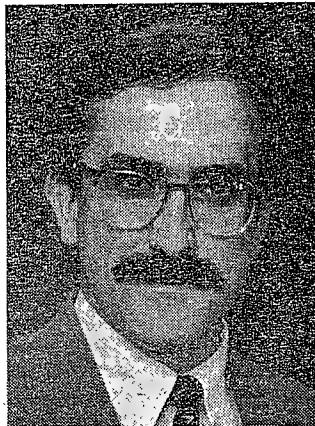
It's time for common sense leadership — It's time for Ann Anderson.

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Lieutenant Governor

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Shawn

NEWMAN

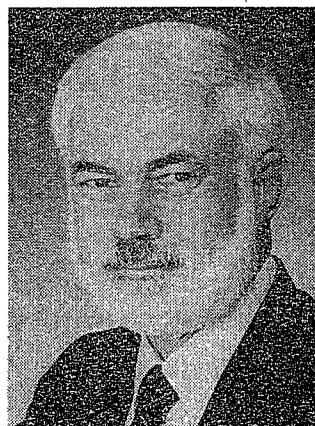
Reform Party

Campaign Address:
Shawn Newman for
Lt. Governor
924 Capitol Way S., Suite 209
Olympia, WA 98501
Telephone: (360) 357-7437
E-Mail: olynewman@aol.com
Internet: <http://www.vote96.wa.net/shawnnewman.htm>

People want reform. Why not start with Lieutenant Governor? • Although this is a *part-time* job lasting 2-4 months per year, the salary has nearly tripled and is now about \$70,000. I will *cut that salary* to match our state legislators' \$26,000. • The benefits include a *full-time* public pension. I will *refuse full-time* public pension benefits for *part-time* work. • I will use the office as a *citizens' advocate* for campaign reform, tax reform, term limits, performance audits and civics education.

Sixty-eight percent of voters want a third party choice. The Reform Party is for independent voters interested in political and fiscal reform. • As a people's lawyer, I have represented whistleblowers in *stopping illegal tax increases, repealing illegal public salary increases and exposing government corruption*. • I chaired the CLEAN initiative to *stop illegal use of taxpayer dollars and public employees in elections*. • I argued before the State Supreme Court in support of taxpayers who are being forced to pay for a new baseball stadium they *rejected* at the polls.

I have numerous other credentials, but my most important qualification is that, like you, I know we need responsible reform. **Vote for Reform. Vote for Shawn Newman.**



Art

RATHJEN

Libertarian Party

Campaign Address:
Art Rathjen for Lt. Governor
P.O. Box 758
Ocean City, WA 98569
Telephone: 1 (800) 353-1776
E-Mail: rathjena@wolfenet.com
Internet: <http://www.wolfenet.com/~rathjena>

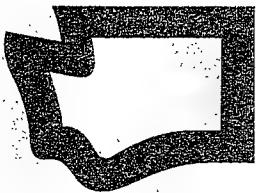
As President of the State Senate and Chair of the Rules Committee, the Lieutenant Governor is your "super legislator," who reviews and influences every proposed law. Most of the bills that the old party politicians introduce, attempt to increase the size, cost, and power of government, limit your choices, usurp your rights, or grant regulatory advantages and benefits to special interest groups. Elect Art Rathjen to place a Libertarian there to challenge such bills!

Art advocates individual liberty, personal responsibility, and a return to limited government that helps individuals defend their rights, themselves, and their property. Art advocates performance audits of all state agencies and total accountability in government. Art will take no state pension for his service in office, and takes no PAC money.

Every child, not just those whose parents can afford private schools, deserves an excellent education, but our public schools have failed them. That's why Art supports I-177, which would allow parents to choose competitive, independent public schools that are freed from unnecessary bureaucracy.

Libertarians have been on the ballot in Washington since 1972, and hundreds have been elected nationwide. Don't waste your vote! Elect Art Rathjen as your advocate in Olympia.

Secretary of State



Phyllis KENNEY

Democrat

Campaign Address:

Committee to Elect Phyllis Kenney
P.O. Box 15314
Seattle, WA 98115
Telephone: (206) 526-5236
E-Mail: kenney@aa.net
Internet: www.aa.net/~kenney

The current Secretary of State has been in office for sixteen years. This year's presidential primary—wasted money, voter

confusion, and votes that weren't even recognized—demonstrates the need for new vision and energy in the office. Phyllis Kenney will bring Democrats, Republicans and Independents together for a solution that puts our voters first.

Phyllis Kenney is running for Secretary of State with an *Action Agenda*: It calls for action to increase advocacy for jobs and economic development. Action to increase the vote by mail program. Action to increase technology in the Secretary of State's office. Action to increase the education and participation of our citizens.

Phyllis has led an exemplary life of community service devoted to improving education and health care in our state. She owns a small business, serves as a community college trustee and a board member of a large health care system. Her work has earned her the University of Washington's Odegaard Award, and appointments to boards and commissions by every Governor, Democrat and Republican, in the last twenty years.

"Together we will take action for new vision and energy in the Secretary of State's office. My only special interests are the citizens of our state."

It is a privilege and an honor to be your Secretary of State. I deeply appreciate your confidence in allowing me to serve, and I respectfully request your vote.

As Secretary of State, my highest priority is making sure people are encouraged to take part in directing their government. In the past 44 months, nearly one million Washington citizens have signed up to vote through our innovative programs, and voter participation has jumped to levels not seen since the 1940s!

World trade is Washington's future. I am proud to team up with the business and labor communities to build a strong job base for our workers through international trade and investment.

Finally, I will continue to be a strong, positive voice in state government—to speak out and act on behalf of our public schools, our environment, and those who have special needs in our society—the developmentally disabled, the mentally ill, and others who are especially vulnerable.

I offer the vision, leadership, and experience needed to meet the challenges that lie ahead. Our goal is the same—to make Washington state as good for our children as it's been for us. I hope you will join us. Thank you.

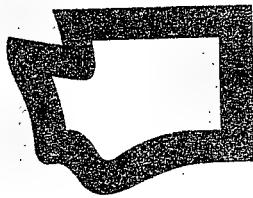
Our nation's founders strove to create a democracy that would guarantee fundamental human rights and hold the government accountable to the people. The Natural Law Party is committed to restoring this vision to the American political process and overcoming the bipartisan conflict and special-interest control that has paralyzed and subverted our government.

The Natural Law Party supports long overdue election and campaign reforms to ensure (a) equal access to the ballot, the media, and the public for all qualified candidates, (b) the elimination of PAC and soft-money funding of campaigns, and (c) a shift toward public sponsorship of campaigns in order to reduce the undue influence of special-interest money on election outcomes. Such reforms will fulfill every American's right to complete information about all candidates and their platforms while freeing elected officials to focus on serving their country rather than seeking campaign contributions.

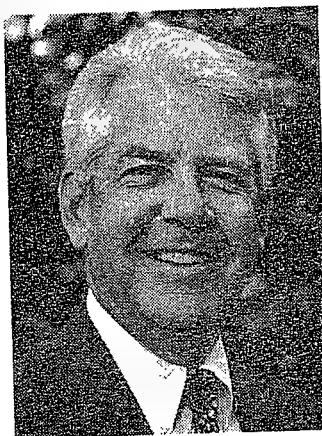
The Natural Law Party envisions a future in which elections are a time of national celebration, free of negative campaigning—a time when the nation takes pride in its achievements and plans collectively for the future.



**Gary P.
GILL**
Natural Law Party



State Treasurer



Mike MURPHY

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Mike Murphy
P.O. Box 1342
Olympia, WA 98507
Telephone: (360) 786-0335

Being State Treasurer isn't about politics; it's about getting the most for every tax dollar. I've done this as Thurston County Treasurer and I'll do it for you as your State Treasurer.

Born in Washington, the eldest son of eleven children, my parents taught me the value of a dollar. After my military service, I married Teri, a school teacher and my wife of 23 years. I began my public finance career at the State Treasurer's office. I worked 15 years there, earning my MBA at night while working full time. Thurston County voters have elected me as their Treasurer three consecutive times. I manage millions of tax dollars every day.

My career has been based on three principles: integrity, quality service and working smarter. I will bring these principles to the State Treasurer's office.

I am proud to be endorsed by both labor and business: firefighters, bankers, teachers, state patrol officers. Twenty-three county treasurers have endorsed me—Democrats, Republicans and nonpartisans alike. City and county treasurers elected me to lead their statewide associations. All those I serve as County Treasurer trust my experience and integrity. It would be my privilege to serve you as your State Treasurer. Thank you.



Lucy DeYOUNG

Republican

Campaign Address:
DeYoung for Treasurer
P.O. Box 983
Woodinville, WA 98072
Telephone: (206) 481-8985
E-Mail: deyoung@aa.net

I am asking for your vote.

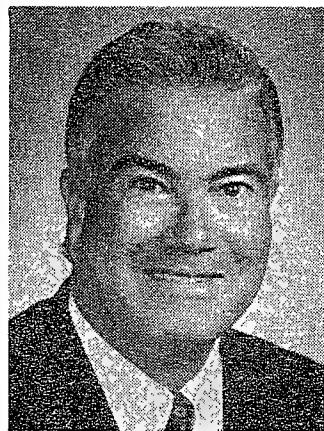
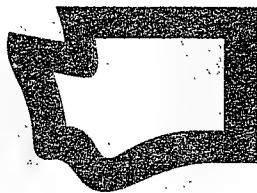
I grew-up in the Woodinville, Washington area. I graduated from the University of Puget Sound and have a Masters Degree (MBA) in finance and accounting from the Kellogg School at Northwestern University. I have worked for the State Legislature and the Governor's office as a Fiscal Analyst. I have been a banker and a small business owner as a Financial Advisor to school districts and local governments. I have over 25 years of experience in finance and banking.

As a candidate with both private and public sector experience, I will bring fiscal integrity and financial responsibility to the office of State Treasurer. As a pro-active State Treasurer I will take a common sense approach to financing school construction, economic development, affordable housing and investment policy. I want a strong economy that creates jobs.

I am not a professional politician or government insider. I want to be your State Treasurer because I have the experience and knowledge to do the job and a dedication to public service. I pledge that I will maintain the fiscal integrity of this state, prudently manage your tax dollars and work hard for you as your State Treasurer.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

State Auditor



Brian SONNTAG

Democrat

**Campaign Address:
Sonntag for Auditor
8114 29th Street W.
Tacoma, WA 98466
Telephone: (206) 566-0260**

"Hire" Brian Sonntag, your State Auditor. Sonntag brings accountability to government.

Sonntag said he would make a difference, and he has. To make government cost less, Sonntag cut out-of-state travel 79% . . . cut unnecessary mid-management . . . cut his current budget by \$1.4 million.

Making government more accountable, Sonntag identified frauds, misuse of public funds and other financial wrongdoing . . . saving taxpayers millions of dollars.

Making government more effective, Sonntag led the fight to bring performance audits to state government.

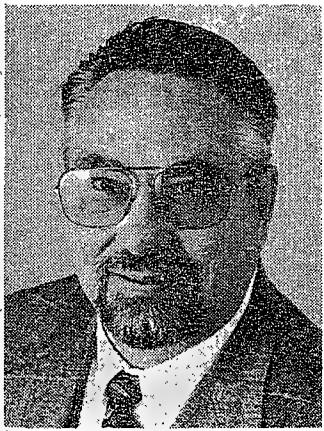
Expanding the rights and protections of whistleblowers, Sonntag's commitment led to an 89% increase in reports of improper government activity.

Opening the doors of government to let the public in, Sonntag acts as your "ombudsman," listening to citizens and acting on their information of government waste and abuse.

Sonntag serves on the National Performance Audit Task Force, State Productivity Board, and is a recognized Certified Government Financial Manager.

The Seattle P-I said Sonntag "demonstrated commendable zeal as a responsible watchdog for the public." The Seattle Times said "Sonntag clearly has tapped into what the public wants." The Spokesman Review said "Washington has an elected auditor — a good one. Sonntag has served the public interest fearlessly."

Thanks for your support.



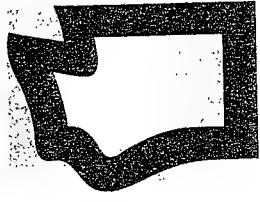
Robert B. KEENE, Jr. Republican

Robert B. Keene, Jr. will make us a Great State Auditor. Why do we say that? Look at his education: Two degrees in accounting. Look at his experience: 31 years of accounting and taxes. Bob received the Bronze Star as an accounting officer in Vietnam. Bob has successfully saved many businesses and helped thousands of people dealing with the IRS. Bob believes in God and of being of service to others.

How does a person get the Bronze Star in accounting? Bob is a man who stands for honesty and integrity. Bob has refused to knuckle under to the criminal element in our state government. Bob knows that evil people will prevail if good people refuse to stand up for what is right!

Bob's most important asset is his attitude. His ethic standards are: 1. The Golden Rule: Do unto others what you want them to do unto you! 2. The Ten Commandments—all ten! He also believes that hate and vengeance is out of place in Government. He believes that justice only comes from equal treatment under the Constitution and Statutes.

Vote for Robert B. Keene, Jr., Republican.



Attorney General

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Christine GREGOIRE

Democrat

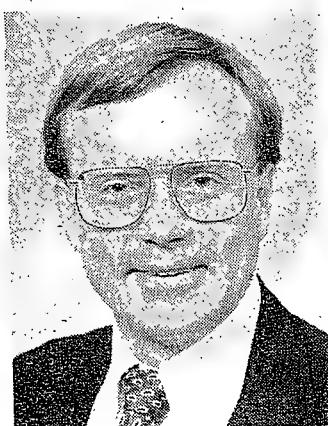
Campaign Address:
People for Chris Gregoire,
Attorney General
P.O. Box 2114
Olympia, WA 98507
Telephone: (360) 352-8481

Four years of fighting for us proves Christine Gregoire is our kind of Attorney General.

- She's effective. Chris has been a clear and effective voice for helping abused and neglected children.
- She's creative. Chris has worked to reduce expensive and divisive lawsuits against the state and made the law work for us.
- She's our advocate. Chris' consumer protection program has won record recoveries for victims of unscrupulous businesses and targeted scams which prey on our elderly.
- She's professional. Chris has won both of her U.S. Supreme Court cases, including a 1994 case which will help protect Washington's rivers and fish runs.
- She's tough. Chris successfully fought the endless appeals of death row inmates.

Most of all, Christine Gregoire is one of our hardest working elected officials. She is committed to giving taxpayers their money's worth each and every day. She believes the job of the Attorney General comes ahead of politics and shouldn't be a stepping stone for higher office. She is a hands-on Attorney General who is involved in the issues that affect all of us.

Tough. Effective. Professional. Creative. Our advocate. That's just what we need in an Attorney General. That's Christine Gregoire.



Richard POPE

Republican

Campaign Address:
Richard Pope for Attorney General
P.O. Box 65016
Shoreline, WA 98155
Telephone: (206) 361-9996
E-Mail: pope@vqinc.com
Internet: <http://www.vqinc.com/pope>

Richard Pope will make the Attorney General represent the people of Washington, rather than follow dictates of bureaucrats in state government.

Richard Pope will vigorously enforce laws that protect the citizenry, and keep the heavy hand of government bureaucracy and regulations from ruining people's lives and businesses.

Christine Gregoire has expanded the Attorney General's Office to 439 lawyers and a \$129 million budget. We don't need whole armies of lawyers working for the State!

Richard Pope will reduce budget and staffing to what is necessary to serve the people of Washington, rather than operating a full-employment program for the exploding population of lawyers.

Richard Pope will lead the Attorney General's Office to prosecute corruption and ethics violations in state government, rather than whitewash and excuse them. Scandals such as Boys Ranch, Wenatchee and numerous others are absolutely intolerable!

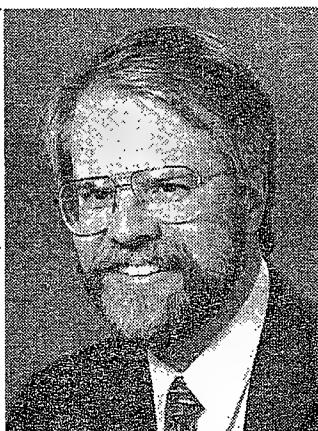
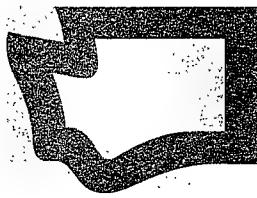
Richard Pope graduated from the University of Washington Law School with Highest Honors and has devoted his entire practice to representing ordinary citizens. He has stood up for people's rights and battled the Attorney General many times.

We need an Attorney General who will work for the people and make real changes in state government. Please vote for Richard Pope.

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Attorney General

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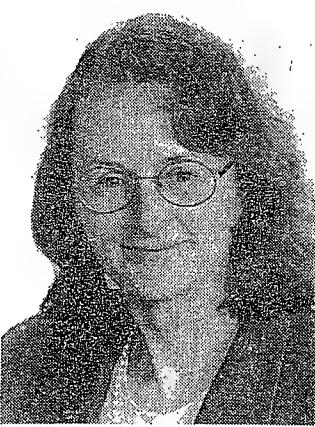
**Richard
SHEPARD**
Libertarian Party
Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 5796
Tacoma, WA 98415
Telephone: 1 (800) 353-1776

I became a lawyer to protect myself against government excess, and have owned my own practice for ten years. I have had extensive experience dealing with government, representing both plaintiffs and defendants. I now focus in land use, estate planning, and injury and contract law.

Prior to law school I worked seven years for major department stores and five years for Pacific Northwest Bell. I am involved in my church, and have served on its board of trustees. This past April I married Peg, a registered nurse, and we are hoping to start a family.

I have been active with the Libertarian Party since 1986, including serving as state party Chairman. Recently, I obtained a court judgment against the Chief Clerk of the State House of Representatives and the Secretary of the State Senate for their failure to disclose public records regarding illegal campaign activities by the legislature. I was opposed by the Attorney General's Office.

I believe we can simplify our lives. We should enforce reasonable laws that we have, especially against government agencies that err, and eliminate laws that don't work. As your Attorney General, I will serve the voters of Washington State, and not protect wrongdoing government agencies.



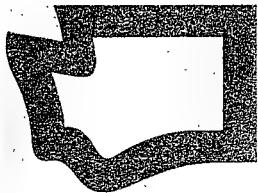
**Luanne
COACHMAN**
Natural Law Party

I envision an America free of crime, where all citizens live fully in accord with both natural law and national law; where people freely move on the streets without fear; and where Americans live and work together harmoniously for both their own fulfillment and the national good.

Current crime prevention programs overlook psychological and physiological devastation wrought by constant, traumatic stress. Stress causes a complex psychophysiological chain reaction that makes the nervous system hyperexcited and unstable. The combined stress of all the individuals in society builds up and creates a dangerous, criminal atmosphere in the whole community. To reduce crime, stress must be reduced in at-risk individuals and throughout society.

In addition to a tough penal code as a deterrent to crime, the Natural Law Party offers systematic, scientifically proven programs to reduce stress in the individual and throughout society—thus eliminating the root cause of crime.

Our strong educational focus is the true, long-term solution to the pervasive problem of crime. Our prevention-oriented approach will save hundreds of millions of dollars and prevent immeasurable anguish and suffering in the lives of millions of Americans who are victims of crime each year.



Commissioner of Public Lands



Jennifer M. BELCHER

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Citizens for Jennifer Belcher
311 4th Avenue E.
Olympia, WA 98501
Telephone: (360) 709-9478
E-Mail: apnd64a@prodigy.com
Internet: <http://www.aa.net/~donlogs/jenbel/>

We Washingtonians inherited a vast endowment of natural resources. The Commissioner manages 5.2 million acres of

forested, agricultural and underwater lands to support public schools and institutions and to assure access to the water. As Commissioner since 1992 I've managed these lands during some of the most difficult and controversial times in our history. Under great pressure to sell the lands or increase timber harvest to unsustainable levels, I've championed an approach that has: relied on good management; considered the immediate *and* long-term needs of our institutions; insisted harvest levels be sustainable; and assured harvest is done in an environmentally sound way.

In my four years, we've stabilized timber sales' levels, made record money for the trusts, supported 42,000 jobs each year on state lands, and protected public resources. It's a record I'm proud of!

Your children and grandchildren deserve to inherit those resources in a healthy and productive condition. I'm working to make that happen; I'd appreciate your vote.

Experience: Member, House of Representatives, 10 years; staff to two governors; small business owner, 13 years; Commissioner, 4 years.

Endorsements: State Labor Council, WEA, Firefighters' Union, Aerospace Machinists, Teamsters, Washington Conservation Voters, Women's Political Caucus, NOW, Privacy Fund.



Bruce MACKEY

Republican

Campaign Address:
Mackey for Lands Commissioner
P.O. Box 523
Olympia, WA 98507
Telephone: (360) 352-5333
E-Mail: landcom@ix.netcom.com

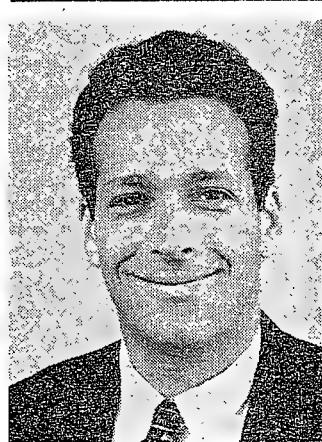
Management of trust lands and our state's natural resources is complex. The job requires a professional land manager — a leader

with education and experience. It is not a job for a career politician; It cannot be learned in the back rooms of the legislature.

My entire life prepares me to be Commissioner. I love the land — Washington's vast forests, farms, and waterways. I was raised on a cattle ranch. I have my doctorate degree in agriculture and resource economics. I owned my own business. I have 24 years experience in land stewardship. I received the "Governors Sustaining Leadership Award" recognizing my years of superior management and achievements.

The Commissioner manages 5 million acres of state lands and protects Washington's forests from fire, insects, and disease. The Commissioner balances our need to conserve and protect these lands with your expectation to enjoy their natural wonders. Properly managed, your public lands can earn \$300,000,000 every year. This money goes to build schools, universities, and for vital county services. **This is money you do not have to pay in taxes.**

My stewardship of your lands will be based on professionalism, integrity, love of the land and my willingness to listen to all.



Marc STRAUCH

Natural Law Party

Campaign Address:
Committee for Marc Strauch
818 Cary Road
Edmonds, WA 98020
Telephone: (206) 771-6640
E-Mail: marcs@ccom.net
Internet: <http://www.ccom.net/~marcs>

Through Washington, America should lead the global effort to prevent the destruction of the earth's forests, the decimation of the

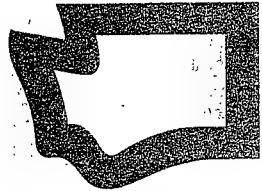
diversity of the species, and the potential damage from ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect. A moratorium should be declared on cutting timber in national parks, national forests, and national monuments until a sustainable management plan for cutting is instituted.

To make these changes requires flexibility and ingenuity in the development of new environmentally sound technologies — not giving up the present standard of living, but raising it through developing energy sources, industries, and modes of transportation that are in harmony with nature.

Marc Strauch earned his M.A. in Urban Planning specializing in community and economic development; and a B.S. in Environmental Science and Public Policy and B.A. in Economic Geography, specializing in natural resource and regional environmental planning. He has worked professionally in the area of community and natural resource planning, has participated on many citizen advisory boards, and has been a representative on community planning boards and commissions, including the City of Edmonds Planning Board, and a member of the Architectural Design & Review Board. He is an advisor and consultant in new media applications for business marketing and communications.

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Superintendent of Public Instruction



Teresa "Terry" BERGESON

Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:

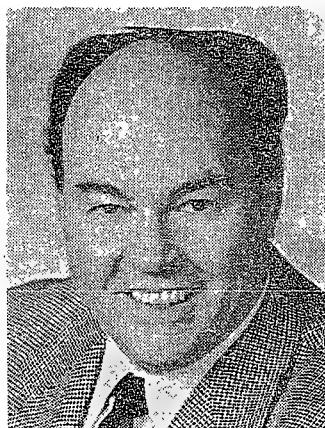
Terry Bergeson for SPI Campaign
P.O. Box 11910
Olympia, WA 98508
Telephone: (360) 352-2542
E-Mail: tbergeson@olywa.net
Internet: <http://www.olywa.net/tbergeson>

Terry Bergeson believes we need schools: • where young people graduate with skills and hope for the future; • where educators have the support to teach those skills and are accountable for results; • where classrooms are safe and orderly; and where children work hard, tell the truth, and respect others; and • where parents and the community support students and help them connect their schooling to life and work.

That's what will make public schools work. That's what Terry Bergeson will help us achieve as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Terry has committed her life to children. For 30 years — as a teacher, counselor, and administrator — she has motivated students and united parents, educators, and communities to improve schools. Recently, Terry mobilized thousands of people statewide to build the foundation for education reform: the establishment of academic standards in basic subject areas and the development of new tests to measure student results.

Terry will make education reform a reality. She will require accountability based on how well students are learning, remove regulatory roadblocks, and provide support to educators in helping children learn. As Superintendent of Public Instruction, Terry will bring the focus of education back to its rightful place — our children.



Ron TABER

Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:

Parents & Taxpayers to
Elect Taber
4210 36th Avenue N.E.
Olympia, WA 98516
Telephone: (360) 456-8343
E-Mail: taberhq@tcmnet.com
Internet: <http://tcmriet.com/~taberhq>

I am not a politician. I don't work for the education Establishment. I oppose new taxes for schools. I'm 54, a retired successful businessman and American history teacher. I've been a state official working with youth. My grandparents were Washington pioneers.

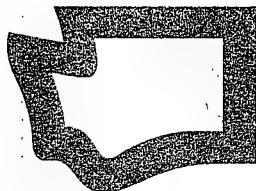
Your children and grandchildren deserve better schools. We can have better schools and lower taxes. You've seen how the education Establishment has failed. I reject their periodic education experiments. We need *traditional curriculum, better standards and classroom discipline*.

We can best involve parents by giving them choice of schools, including vouchers for private school. Choice breeds competition. *Competition generates excellence and cuts cost.*

Basics first! I love new technology. But I'm for computers and calculators after a child learns to read and multiply. You and I want every child to speak, read and write *English first!*

Mothers need to know their loved one is *safe at school*. Lack of discipline, drugs and violence is intolerable. You want a leader who will crack down when necessary. *I can do that.*

My parents were migrant fruit pickers. Education changed my life. Financial success followed. Now I want to *give you my knowledge and experience* — I want to serve you.



Insurance Commissioner



Deborah

SENN

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Re-elect Deborah Senn, 1996
2608 3rd Avenue
Seattle, WA 98121
Telephone: (206) 441-4745
E-Mail: senn96@aa.net
Internet: <http://www.aa.net/~senn96>

In 1992, Deborah Senn promised to use the power of the State Insurance Commissioner to serve consumers. She has

kept her promise!

Commissioner Senn has removed barriers to health insurance. Pre-existing conditions no longer keep people from getting health insurance; waiting periods for seniors' Medicare supplement policies have been reduced; and health insurance is now portable from job to job. Consumers today also have expanded choice of doctors — whether a "traditional" doctor, naturopath, chiropractor, or other health care provider.

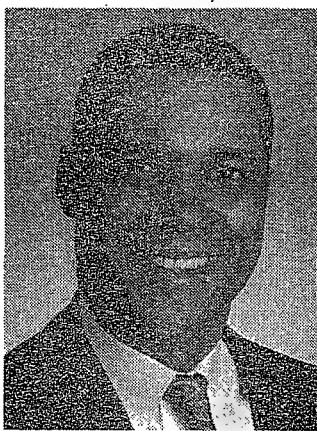
Commissioner Senn has improved insurance coverage.

Commissioner Senn has investigated questionable life insurance sales practices; she has recovered \$7 million improperly taken from consumers, and increased penalties for insurance fraud. Commissioner Senn has rejected hundreds of unjustified rate increases for auto and health insurance. And she has helped to assure women direct access to doctors, without going through "gatekeepers" for women's health care services.

Commissioner Senn does not solicit or accept campaign contributions from the insurance industry which she regulates.

Ralph Nader calls Deborah Senn "the best Insurance Commissioner in the U.S."

Keep the Office of the Insurance Commissioner working for us. Re-elect Deborah Senn — she puts consumers first.



Anthony "Tony"

LOWE

Republican

Campaign Address:
Friends of Anthony Lowe
P.O. Box 53012
Bellevue, WA 98015
Telephone: (206) 603-9709

Our insurance system is in shambles. The security of our families is at risk. The current commissioner's misguided policies have

backfired and, as she stated, "the individual market is in a mess."

As insurance commissioner, I will fight for **choice, quality, access**, and a system where insurers must compete for your business.

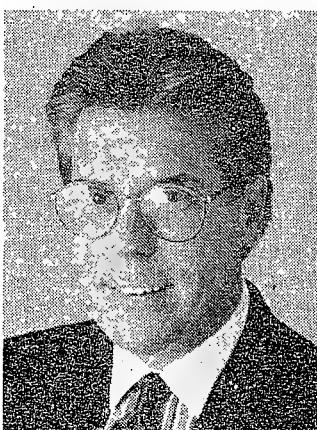
• **Choice** - You need the power to choose your doctor and health care provider without being forced to pay for frills.

• **Quality** - Bureaucratic bottlenecks in the approval process are delaying improved benefits and lower rates. I will break those bottlenecks.

• **Access** - Charging outrageous rates is the same as denying access. I will convene a health care summit to get everyone working for better coverage at the lowest cost.

The job of the insurance commissioner is to **enforce Washington's insurance law**. That can't be done by captives of the industry or the special interests. As a successful prosecutor, former legislative assistant in the United States Senate, and former counsel for the Washington State Senate, **I have both fashioned and enforced the law**.

My endorsements include Slade Gorton, Jennifer Dunn, Rick White, George Nethercutt, Joel Pritchard, Dan Evans, Doug Sutherland, and 33 state legislators.



Steve

SEVICK

Natural Law Party

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Steve Sevick
17756 N.E. 90th Street
Redmond, WA 98052
Telephone: (206) 558-0428
Internet: www.natural-law.org/nlp

Spiraling health care costs have dramatically increased the cost of health insurance, and 35% of U.S. citizens are now inadequately

covered or have no medical insurance. Health care expenditures have also placed a heavy burden on American businesses; if employee insurance costs continue to rise, many companies will collapse by the end of the decade.

By focusing on the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, the Natural Law Party offers a solution to the health care crisis that is comprehensive, cost-effective, and scientifically proven:

Our health care platform has two aspects.

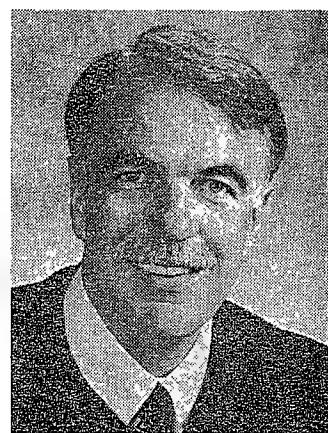
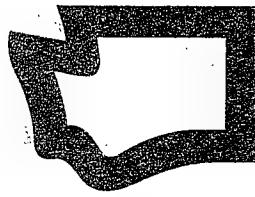
1. We support health strategies that focus on prevention and strengthen the general health of the nation, thereby shifting our focus from disease care to health care. These programs include prevention-oriented health education, strategies to modify unhealthy behaviors, and prevention-oriented natural medicines.

2. We support the introduction of financial incentives that will help prevent abuse of the health care system and ensure high-quality care. These incentives include (a) medical savings accounts for Medicare and Medicaid subscribers, and (b) vouchers enabling Medicare and Medicaid subscribers to choose any insurance plan or health care provider they desire, thereby promoting competitive costs and quality of care among medical providers.

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Justice of the Supreme Court

Position 3



Charles W. JOHNSON

Nonpartisan

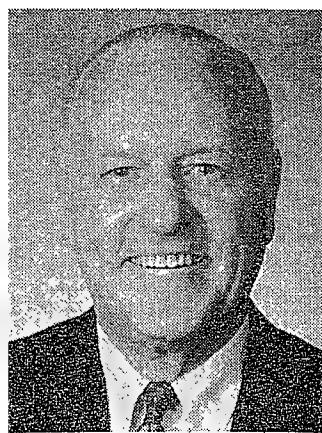
Campaign Address:
People for Justice Johnson
P.O. Box 64308
University Place, WA 98464
Telephone: (206) 851-7343
E-Mail: johnsonj96@aol.com

Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Johnson, elected in 1990, has earned respect and enthusiastic statewide support for his dedicated, open-minded, and independent approach to serving justice.

In representing clients for 14 years in sole practice, Chuck shared their frustrations in the slowness of the judicial system. He recognizes people value their time and money. Since coming on the court he has committed himself to speeding up the process of rendering justice and improving accessibility to the courts. Honored for his work to improve courtroom procedure and increase court efficiency, Chuck recognizes more must be done and is committed to do all he can.

His common sense, impartiality and spirit in court debate and in his clearly written decisions have drawn support from the Police Officers Council, State Troopers, State Labor Council, State Firefighters, State Employees, teachers, builders and others, including three past Bar Association Presidents and the Deans of the State's three law schools.

A lifetime Washington resident, he and his wife, Dana, live in Gig Harbor. A dedicated worker, he labored full-time in a lumber mill during law school. His proven work ethic, integrity, honesty, fairness, and concern for people and the legal system has earned your support.



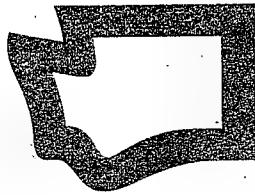
Douglas J. SMITH

Nonpartisan

I was born in Olympia, grew up in Port Angeles, and graduated from Whitman College in Walla Walla and the University of Washington Law School. I served as deputy prosecutor in Yakima County and subsequently became a partner in a Seattle law firm, where I specialized in trial and appellate work.

I have lectured at legal seminars, have held several offices in my alumni association, served in Korea and retired from the naval reserve with the rank of Captain. In 1973, I was appointed to a position in the Pentagon, and later was appointed Special Assistant to President Gerald Ford. My practice is now devoted to representing average citizens in all courts.

Court rules at present jeopardize the judiciary's independence, and undermine public confidence, by limiting citizen access to the courts and by foreclosing timely debate on the constitutional limits of government authority. Those rules should be re-evaluated and revised.



Court of Appeals

Division III, District 3, Position 2



Frank L. KURTZ

Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Frank Kurtz
411 N. 2nd Street
Yakima, WA 98901
Telephone: (509) 248-4282
E-Mail: fkurtz2971@aol.com

Court of Appeals Judge Frank Kurtz shares the values of the communities that he serves, which emphasize personal responsibility, self-reliance and fairness. Judge Kurtz believes that the purpose of our civil and criminal justice system is to pursue the truth and that this goal requires strong judges.

Judge Kurtz is experienced and qualified.

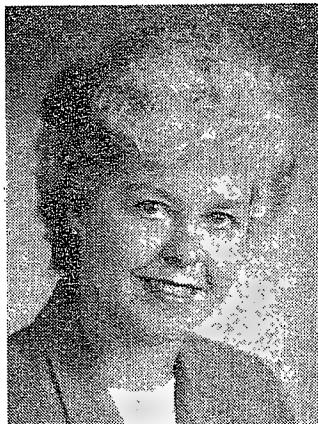
He has been a successful lawyer in Yakima, Washington for over 20 years and selected by his peers to be included in *The Best Lawyers in America*. The Judicial Evaluation Committee of the Washington Women Lawyers rates Judge Kurtz as "exceptionally well-qualified."

Judge Kurtz is a teacher of the law.

He has participated as a lecturer in more than 30 seminars for lawyers sponsored by law schools and bar associations in five states.

Judge Kurtz is concerned about his community.

He is a member of the Steering Committee for Volunteer Attorney Services, an organization that provides free legal services to low income people. As a young man, he served as an American Peace Corps volunteer in Jabalpur, India.



Susan CAWLEY

Nonpartisan

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect
Susan Cawley
P.O. Box 1884
Wenatchee, WA 98807-1884
E-Mail: 71021,3505@
compuserve.com

Susan Cawley is an attorney in Wenatchee, Washington. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Washington State University in 1969 and earned her law degree at the University of Washington, graduating in 1981. Before beginning law school in 1978, she worked in Ellensburg as a legal secretary, then in Seattle as a legal secretary and as a paralegal. She joined the Wenatchee firm of Jeffers, Danielson, Sonn & Ayiward in 1981. In August 1995 she joined two other lawyers to form the firm of Monnette, Rechtin & Cawley. She is a member of the American, Washington State and Chelan-Douglas County Bar Associations.

Until September 1995 Susan concentrated her practice in appellate cases and civil litigation. She has argued cases to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Washington State Supreme Court, and the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division 3. She has handled appeals involving insurance coverage, personal injury, torts, business sales, power sales contracts, juvenile dependencies, dissolution of marriage, and condemnation. In 1994 she presented a seminar on appellate advocacy to the members of the Chelan-Douglas County Bar Association.

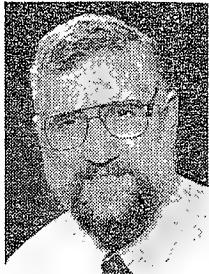
Susan would be the first woman to sit as a judge in Division 3 of the Court of Appeals.

State Representative

Seventh Legislative District



POSITION 1



Kurt MATTER

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Kurt Matter
P.O. Box 1242
Kettle Falls, WA 99141-1242
Telephone: (509) 738-6530
E-Mail: kjmatter@aol.com
Internet: kurt.matter@plibx.com

Our district deserves a State Representative with a proven record of achievement and deep roots in our community.

Kurt Matter's Experience: Orchardist, businessman, School Board Chairman, Conservation Farmer of the Year.

Kurt Matter's Leadership: Promoting school computer technology and vocational programs; improving playgrounds; commemorating local history.

Kurt Matter's Special Issues and Concerns: Public Education, East side transportation, senior citizens, natural resources.

Kurt Matter's Background: Kettle Falls resident (21 years); former UW and L.A. Rams football player; married 25 years; two teenage daughters.

Kurt Matter will listen to our concerns and effectively stand up for our interests.

Please, make your vote **Matter**.



Bob SUMP

Republican

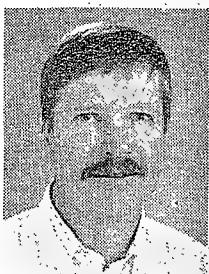
Campaign Address:
Citizens to Elect Bob Sump
P.O. Box 52
Republic, WA 99166
Telephone: (509) 775-2566

Bob supports: time limits on welfare, reducing state spending, lower taxes, property rights, quality schools for your children, gun rights, reducing government regulations, and reducing the size of government.

Bob doesn't support: early parole for criminals, state funded abortions, expanding state agencies, and bureaucracies.

Bob is a dedicated family man and leader. Bob's been married for 36 years. He has three children and four grandchildren.

Bob has worked hard to protect the economic base of the 7th District and its main industries: Agriculture, small businesses, logging and mining. Bob wants to be your voice in Olympia. **Vote for Bob Sump.**



Brad LYONS

Democrat

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect Brad Lyons
Route 2, Box 30
Odessa, WA 99159
Telephone: (509) 982-0138

Brad Lyons, WSU graduate, farmer and family businessman, farms the same property his grandfather homesteaded over one hundred years ago. Brad wants to provide common sense solutions to problems rather than promote an ideological agenda.

Brad believes many social problems could be reduced by creating more living-wage jobs and stronger markets. Additionally, juvenile crime can be reduced by emphasizing sound wholesome child raising. We need a well educated work force and a state government that supports our efforts for success.

Brad is a hardworking, independent voice fighting to keep his farm and his community successful for future generations.



Cathy McMORRIS

Republican

Campaign Address:
Citizens to Elect Cathy McMorris
P.O. Box 555
Colville, WA 99114
Telephone: (509) 684-5381

Cathy McMorris, an energetic and committed voice for Northeast Washington, believes in the values that make our state strong — personal responsibility, integrity, and the work ethic.

After serving for three years, Cathy is eager to represent the people of the 7th district for two more years.

McMorris's emphasis will remain on the issues vital to the district such as decreasing crime — especially youth violence, promoting excellence in education, protecting private property rights, requiring fiscal accountability, and reducing burdensome government regulations.

With a rural background of farming, orcharding, and small business, Cathy McMorris will be a voice for you in Olympia.



State Senator Twelfth Legislative District

Democrat - No candidate filed.



George L. SELLAR

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee for George Sellar
1324 Terrace Drive
E. Wenatchee, WA 98802
Telephone: (509) 884-7511

Senator George Sellar has served the 12th district with honor and distinction.

Making government work within its means has been a George Sellar trademark. Highly regarded for his firm resistance to unnecessary higher taxes, George has led the fights for responsible state budgets.

George's programs for agriculture, progressive schools, drug and crime prevention and affordable health insurance have been important for all district residents. He has championed a North Central Washington point of view which has made a significant difference to us.

The Federal Government's action allowing the states to implement welfare reform is an issue Senator Sellar has worked for through the years. "We must carefully implement this plan making sure to provide adequate job training and child care so that able bodied recipients will be able to enter or reenter the job market and bring a sense of well-being and dignity to their lives."

"We must also continue to streamline and downsize the size of government. We need to put more local control into the Growth Management Act and continue to find ways to limit government regulations that stifle the individual rights of citizens to control their future."

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

State Representative

Twelfth Legislative District



**Bill
STROUD**
Democrat

Our state faces dynamic changes in the relationships among federal, state, local governments, the private sector and our people. Education, healthcare, welfare, economic development and taxes must be addressed by intelligent, moderate, and effective leadership, to benefit all. Incentives, not punishment, are needed to accomplish our common goals. We must quiet the rhetoric and reduce the extremism that stand in the way.

A retired NASA scientist/executive, Wenatchee Valley orchardist, I have the necessary experience. Working with people has been my professional life. Bill Stroud has the common sense, ability to listen, and the confidence needed to effectively represent you.



**Clyde
BALLARD**
Republican
Campaign Address:
Ballard for State Representative
1589 N. Ashland
E. Wenatchee, WA 98802
Telephone: (509) 884-2367

Representative Clyde Ballard is seeking his 8th term. He is currently Speaker of the House and was Minority leader for the previous 8 years. Clyde and his wife Ruth are involved in community and church activities. Clyde is very concerned with what is happening with our government and the rights of citizens. He believes government's role should be in assisting citizens where it is appropriate and government should not be trying to control every part of the citizens' lives.



**Stephanie S.
GILLILAND**
Democrat
Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect
Stephanie Gilliland
P.O. Box 2217
Wenatchee, WA 98807-2217
Telephone: (509) 662-5778

Stephanie Gilliland is the representation we need in Olympia. She knows that the backbone of this district is working families. A lifelong resident of Eastern Washington, with years of work experience in the public sector, she understands the special needs of the 12th district.

Stephanie is a moderate. She will work for economic growth while maintaining our exceptional quality of life. She will find effective means to control spending in Olympia. Stephanie works full time and is active in several community organizations. If you believe we need to focus on the economy and our future, elect Stephanie Gilliland.



**Linda
EVANS
PARLETTE**
Republican
Campaign Address:
P.O. Box 2151
Wenatchee, WA 98807-2151
Telephone: (509) 662-3886
E-Mail: leparlette@aol.com

Linda Evans Parlette is a fourth generation resident of the 12th district. As a parent, wife, orchardist, pharmacist, and former school board member, Linda has the experience and knowledge to address health care, education, and agriculture issues.

As a fiscal conservative, Linda supports a more responsive, accountable government with a focus on greater individual responsibility.

Linda believes good planning with consistent clear rules will protect the private property rights of all citizens. She will address the need for affordable health care that preserves individual choice.

We need Linda's "voice of reason," enthusiasm, energy, and ability to build consensus in Olympia.

State Representative

Thirteenth Legislative District

POSITION 1



R. Virgil DONOVAN

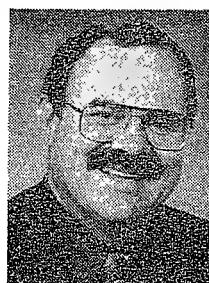
Democrat

Campaign Address:
Vote Virgil Donovan State Rep.
14258 Dodson Road N.W.
Ephrata, WA 98823
Telephone: (509) 754-0123

Virgil Donovan believes in democratic, free-enterprise government providing equal opportunities for those that put out an effort. He and Lois are long-time residents of Ephrata and have three married children and grandsons.

Virgil is a graduate of Colorado State University and has worked as a farmer, contractor, engineer, real estate developer, appraiser and salesman. He was in the Korean war and is a former weapons and facility engineer for the Atomic Energy Commission. Virgil participates in nuclear clean up review and protesting nuclear weapons overbuild.

He is a past officer in farm, labor, community, church and Democratic organizations.



Gary CHANDLER

Republican

Campaign Address:
601 S. Pioneer Way, Suite F-201
Moses Lake, WA 98837
Telephone: (509) 765-5057

I sincerely appreciate your past support. Together we must continue to work for the 13th District and the state. We need to pursue the course we have been the last two years . . . cutting government size, reducing the regulatory burdens on all of us and lowering our taxes. This will put more spending dollars in our pockets and enhance our economic growth in our state. I welcome the opportunity to continue to use my experience for you.

POSITION 2



B. Wendy KATZ

Democrat

Campaign Address:
The Committee to Elect Wendy
2107 E. Mt. Daniels
Ellensburg, WA 98926
Telephone: (509) 925-4531

Our country has some impressive, idealistic goals—"Liberty and justice for all!" We pledge our belief in those goals throughout our lives. Sometimes we fall short, but it's important to keep on trying; elections give us a chance to think, consider, and try again. I affirm the principles of economic justice for our working families, universal access to excellent schools, and preserving our environment for our grandchildren. I believe firmly in civil and human rights, and have worked for many years to ensure a decent life for those with few or no resources of their own.



Joyce MULLIKEN

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Re-elect
Joyce Mulliken
27 Apple Lane
Ephrata, WA 98823
Telephone: (509) 754-3250

Think about it! The 1992 elections brought more oppressive government regulations, state run health care, tax increases, gun controls, criminal rights, and increasing moral decay.

In 1994 you sent Joyce Mulliken to Olympia to work for: higher academic standards, lower taxes, less regulation on businesses and farms, welfare reform, protecting property rights and the right to bear arms, punishing criminals, and protecting family values.

Joyce Mulliken is a strong advocate for the 13th District.

Joyce has sponsored legislation to support her 1994 platform and will continue her efforts to return government to the people and protect our Judeo-Christian principles.

State Representative
Fifteenth Legislative District



POSITION
1



**Jim
HONEYFORD**

Republican

Campaign Address:
Committee to Elect
Jim Honeyford
P.O. Box 844
Sunnyside, WA 98944-0844
Telephone: (509) 839-3527

Jim Honeyford has completed his first term in the House of Representatives in Olympia as your representative. He has worked hard to represent all the people of the 15th district. His focus has been to plan ahead for positive growth and to eliminate waste, negative regulations and unnecessary growth of government.

He will continue to promote legislation which will make our streets and neighborhoods safe and to encourage growth of jobs in the business and agricultural area of the 15th district.

Jim and his wife Jerri are long-time residents of Sunnyside where they raised their four children.

POSITION
2



**Barb
LISK**

Republican

Campaign Address:
Friends of Barb Lisk
P.O. Box 1409
Zillah, WA 98953
Telephone: (509) 829-6850

As Majority Caucus Chairman, one of the highest ranking positions in the state House, Barb Lisk provides common sense leadership. She knows real solutions to problems start with individual responsibility, not with big government that tries to do too much. Barb believes government, paid for with your tax dollars, should be efficient and limited. She has worked to control bureaucratic spending, and fought against excessive regulations and taxes. Barb stands firm on issues that strengthen families, provide safe, secure neighborhoods and schools, and promote agriculture, business and jobs. Barb Lisk appreciates your support through your votes.

The above statements are an exact reproduction of those submitted by the candidates. The Office of the Secretary of State has no editorial authority.

THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

THE OFFICE OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

In addition to the various state and county offices which will appear upon the general election ballot, most voters will have the opportunity to vote for the office of "precinct committee officer."

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

State law (RCW 29.42.040) provides that any person who is a registered voter and a member of a major political party may become a candidate for the office of precinct committee officer by filing a declaration of candidacy and paying a \$1 filing fee to the county auditor. Since voters do not register by political party in Washington, a candidate declares himself or herself to be a Democrat or a Republican at the time he or she files for the office. The filing period for the office of precinct committee officer begins at the same time as the filing period for other partisan offices (the fourth Monday in July in even-numbered years), and lasts for three weeks, ending on the third Friday following that date.

ELECTION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

Candidates for precinct committee officer do not appear on the primary ballot but rather are placed directly on the general election ballot, and the candidate receiving the most votes in his or her precinct for each political party is declared elected. State law (RCW 29.42.050) does provide, however, that to be declared elected, a candidate must receive at least 10% of the number of votes cast for the candidate of his or her party receiving the greatest number of votes in that precinct.

TERM OF OFFICE AND VACANCIES

The term of office for anyone elected to the office of precinct committee officer is two years, and commences upon the official canvass of election returns by the county canvassing board. Should a vacancy occur in the office (caused by death, disqualification, resignation, or failure to elect), the usual process is for the chairman of the party central committee to fill the vacancy by appointment. Appointments to fill vacancies cannot be made between the state general election and the organization meeting of the county central committee, which must be held prior to the second Saturday in January following the election of precinct committee officer.

DUTIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER AS MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY AND STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

1. Each precinct committee officer is a member of the county central committee. The county central committee has the authority to fill vacancies on the party ticket for partisan county offices and for legislative offices in

districts entirely within that county when no candidate files for such a position or when a candidate or nominee dies or is disqualified leaving no candidate of that party for such an office; they may also nominate persons for appointment to these offices if an incumbent of that party resigns; and finally, elect members to the state central committee.

2. The state central committee has the authority under state law (RCW 29.42.020) to:
 - Call caucuses and conventions.
 - Provide for the election of delegates to national nominating conventions.
 - Fill vacancies on the party ticket for any federal, state or legislative office which encompasses more than one county.
 - Nominate persons to fill vacancies caused by resignation or death of an incumbent of that party in state offices and legislative offices in districts which encompass more than one county.
 - Provide for the nomination of presidential electors.
 - Perform other functions inherent in such an organization.

NON-STATUTORY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE OFFICER

Specific duties and responsibilities of a precinct committee officer are usually determined by either the county or state central committees. The following duties are commonly assigned to precinct committee officers by their party organization:

- Keep informed on current issues and candidates, study the party platform.
- Attend meetings of county committees and actively participate in fund-raising activities.
- Obtain lists of registered voters from the County Auditor's office.
- Canvass the precinct and become acquainted with the voters residing therein.
- Establish a record of eligible voters and party members within the precinct.
- Encourage voter registration within the precinct.
- Distribute party election materials during election campaigns.
- Recommend party members to work as precinct election officers.
- Encourage voters to get out and vote on election day.
- Encourage the use of absentee ballots.
- Hold precinct caucuses at certain selected times for the purpose of adopting resolutions and selecting delegates to the county conventions.

Individuals who are interested in serving as a precinct committee officer should contact the chairman of the county central committee of their party or the state committee office of that party.

VOTING IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voter qualifications

To register to vote in the state of Washington, you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- A legal resident of Washington state
- At least 18 years old by election day

In the state of Washington, you do not have to register by political party or declare political party membership to vote in the state's regular primaries or general elections.

Registration deadlines

You may sign up to vote at any time, but you must be registered at least **30 days** in advance of an election if you wish to vote **at a polling place** on election day. If you miss the 30-day deadline, you may still register up to 15 days prior to the election, but you must do so **in person** at a location designated by the county auditor or elections officer and you will be required to vote by absentee ballot.

How to register

Washington citizens have access to several convenient methods of signing up to vote, including registration by mail and "Motor Voter" registration.

Mail-in registration forms are available from your county auditor or elections department as well as many public libraries, schools and other government offices. You may also e-mail a request for a voter registration form to secstate@www.wa.gov or you may request a form by filling out the box at the right and mailing it to the Office of the Secretary of State.

"Motor Voter" registration is offered when you renew or apply for your driver's license. In most instances, a motor voter registration takes less than a minute to complete.

Change of residence

If you move to a **new** county, you must complete a new voter registration.

If you move within the **same** county, you do not need to re-register, but you must request a transfer of your registration. This can be done by calling or writing your county elections department, or by using a mail-in voter registration form.

NOTE: You must re-register or transfer your registration at least **30 days** before the election to be eligible to vote in your new precinct.

Absentee ballots

You may request an absentee ballot as early as 45 days before an election. (No absentee ballots are issued on election day except to hospitalized voters.)

Absentee ballots may be requested either by phone or by mail from the county auditor or elections department. You may also apply — in writing — to automatically receive an absentee ballot before each election. Just send an absentee ballot request to your county auditor or elections department.

NOTE: Absentee ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to the county elections officer **on or before election day**.

Election dates and poll hours

The General Election is November 5, 1996. Polling hours for all primaries and elections are **7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.**

Additional services

Voters may call the Secretary of State Voter Information Hotline at 1-800-448-4881 (TDD for the hearing or speech impaired: 1-800-422-8683) to request a Voters Pamphlet in any of four other versions: cassette-tape, Braille, Chinese-language and Spanish-language.

The information on this page about voting in the State of Washington also is available through the On-Line Voters Guide on the World Wide Web; the Washington Information Network; the Voter Information Hotline; or by sending a request via electronic mail to secstate@www.wa.gov

Information and assistance

For information regarding voting and elections, contact your county elections department, or call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Information Hotline at 1-800-448-4881 (TDD for the hearing or speech impaired: 1-800-422-8683).

Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form

(Please Print)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____ No. of forms requested: _____

MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State
Voter Registration Services
P.O. Box 40230 • Olympia, WA 98504-0230

VOTING BY ABSENTEE BALLOT

INSTRUCTIONS: Any registered voter may apply for an absentee ballot. Once you receive your absentee/special ballot, vote it. Please do not attempt to vote at the poll site also. Contact your county auditor or elections department for further information. For your convenience, addresses and telephone numbers are listed below.

NOTE: Also listed below are phone numbers for the hearing impaired using Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) service. The Office of the Secretary of State also provides a toll-free voter information service for the hearing impaired: **TOLL-FREE HEARING IMPAIRED VOTER INFORMATION 1-800-422-8683.** If you are using an "800" number" for TDD service, you must be prepared to give the relay service operator the number for your county.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER	HEARING IMPAIRED TDD SERVICE
Adams	210 West Broadway	Ritzville	99169	(509) 659-0090 Ext 203	(509) 659-1122
Asotin	P.O. Box 129	Asotin	99402	(509) 243-2084	1-800-855-1155
Benton	P.O. Box 470	Prosser	99350	(509) 736-3085	(509) 736-3063
Chelan	P.O. Box 400	Wenatchee	98807	(509) 664-5431	1-800-833-6388
Clallam	P.O. Box 3030	Port Angeles	98362	(360) 417-2221	1-800-833-6388
Clark	P.O. Box 9812	Vancouver	98666-8812	(360) 699-2345	(360) 737-6032
Columbia	341 East Main St.	Dayton	99328	(509) 382-4541	(509) 382-4541
Cowlitz	207 4th Avenue N.	Kelso	98626	(360) 577-3005	1-800-833-6388
Douglas	P.O. Box 456	Waterville	98858	(509) 884-9403	(509) 884-9477
Ferry	P.O. Box 498	Republic	99166	(509) 775-5208	1-800-833-6388
Franklin	P.O. Box 1451	Pasco	99301	(509) 545-3538	1-800-344-4358
Garfield	P.O. Box 278	Pomeroy	99347	(509) 843-1411	1-800-344-4358
Grant	P.O. Box 37	Ephrata	98823	(509) 754-2011 Ext 377	1-800-833-6388
Grays Harbor	P.O. Box 751	Montesano	98563	(360) 249-4232	(360) 249-6575
Island	P.O. Box 5000	Coupeville	98239	(360) 679-7366	(360) 679-7305
Jefferson	P.O. Box 563	Port Townsend	98368	(360) 385-9119 1-800-831-2678	1-800-833-6388
King	500 4th Avenue	Seattle	98104	(206) 296-8683	(206) 296-0109
Kitsap	614 Division St.	Port Orchard	98366	(360) 876-7128	1-800-833-6388
Kittitas	205 W. 5th	Ellensburg	98926	(509) 962-7503	1-800-833-6388
Klickitat	205 S. Columbus	Goldendale	98620	(509) 773-4001	1-800-833-6388
Lewis	P.O. Box 29	Chehalis	98532-0029	(360) 740-1164	(360) 740-1480
Lincoln	P.O. Box 366	Davenport	99122	(509) 725-4971	1-800-833-6388
Mason	P.O. Box 400	Shelton	98584	(360) 427-9670 Ext 470	1-800-344-4358
Okanogan	P.O. Box 1010	Okanogan	98840	(509) 422-7240	1-800-855-1155
Pacific	P.O. Box 97	South Bend	98586	(360) 875-9317	(360) 875-9400
Pend Oreille	P.O. Box 5015	Newport	99156	(509) 447-3185	(509) 447-3186
Pierce	2401 S. 35th St.	Tacoma	98409-7484	(206) 591-7430 1-800-446-4979	1-800-833-6388
San Juan	P.O. Box 638	Friday Harbor	98250	(360) 378-3357	(360) 378-4151
Skagit	P.O. Box 1306	Mt. Vernon	98273	(360) 336-9305	(360) 336-9332
Skamania	P.O. Box 790	Stevenson	98648	(509) 427-9420	1-800-833-6388
Snohomish	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	98201	(206) 259-4726 1-800-562-4367	(206) 388-3700
Spokane	W. 1116 Broadway	Spokane	99260-0020	(509) 456-2320	(509) 456-2333
Stevens	215 S. Oak	Colville	99114	(509) 684-7514	1-800-833-6388
Thurston	2000 Lakeridge Dr. S.W.	Olympia	98502	(360) 786-5408	(360) 754-2933
Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 543	Cathlamet	98612	(360) 795-3219	1-800-833-6388
Walla Walla	P.O. Box 1856	Walla Walla	99362	(509) 527-3204	1-800-833-6388
Whatcom	P.O. Box 398	Bellingham	98227	(360) 676-6745	(360) 738-4555
Whitman	P.O. Box 350	Colfax	99111	(509) 397-6270	1-800-833-6388
Yakima	128 N. 2nd St. #117	Yakima	98901	(509) 574-1340	1-800-833-6388

ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUEST

TO BE FILLED OUT BY APPLICANT
I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER
PLEASE PRINT IN INK

Registered Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone: (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

For identification purposes only:

(Optional) Birth Date _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes No

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED
Date _____

SIGNATURE 

SEND MY BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Mailing Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____ Country _____

If you have requested an Absentee Ballot or have a permanent request for an Absentee Ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUEST

TO BE FILLED OUT BY APPLICANT
I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I AM A REGISTERED VOTER
PLEASE PRINT IN INK

Registered Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone: (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

For identification purposes only:

(Optional) Birth Date _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes No

TO BE VALID, YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE INCLUDED
Date _____

SIGNATURE 

SEND MY BALLOT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Mailing Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____ Country _____

If you have requested an Absentee Ballot or have a permanent request for an Absentee Ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR:

General Election Only

November 5, 1996

Permanent Request

All Future Elections

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Precinct Code _____

Levy Code _____

Ballot Code _____

Ballot Mailed _____

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR:

General Election Only

November 5, 1996

Permanent Request

All Future Elections

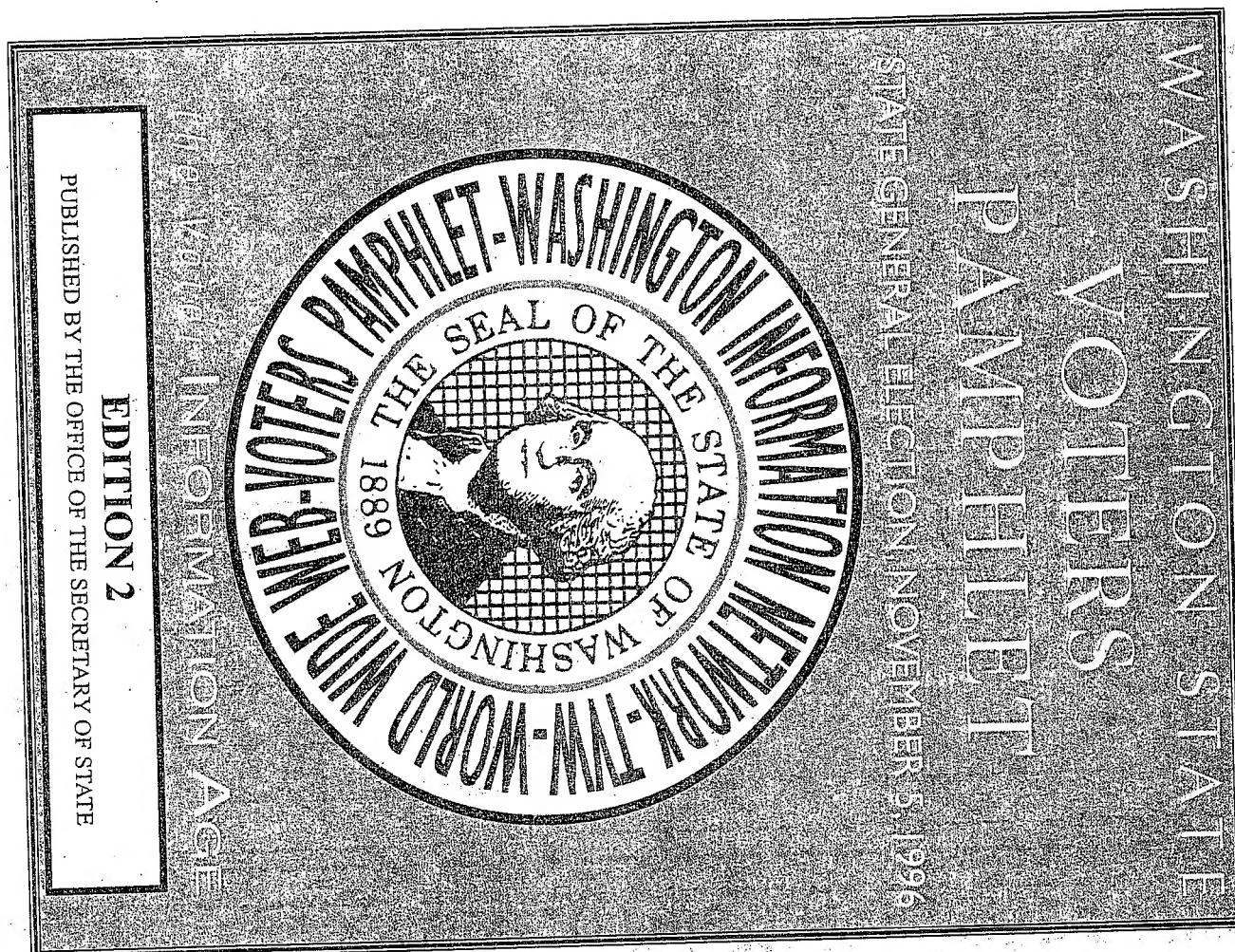
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Precinct Code _____

Levy Code _____

Ballot Code _____

Ballot Mailed _____



PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

EDITION 2

INFORMATION ACT

RESIDENTIAL
POSTAL CUSTOMER

EDITION 2

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